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SOVIET UNION

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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TASS CITES SOVIET JOURNALS ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD110848Y Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11 TASS--The INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] monthly qualifies the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament problems as "an event of great political significance". "The importance of this event is determined by the fact that an end to the arms race and disarmament are today the most acute and topical problems in international affairs. The life of this and future generations, the future of all peoples will depend on whether it is possible to halt the material preparations for war", the authors of the article, Grigoriy Stakh and Boris Afanasyevich, emphasize.

"The efforts of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and all peace forces of the planet succeeded in producing certain results in the struggle against the arms race and the threat of war. In recent years a whole series of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements were signed which close some channels of the arms race, ban or limit some types of weapons". "The agreements concluded in recent years paved the way for more radical steps in disarmament along the road to the elimination of the material basis of war, the authors continue. The measures achieved convincingly showed that the curbing of the arms race and disarmament are quite realistic, if the states display readiness for this and good will". "Notwithstanding achievements in limiting the arms race and the continuing talks on a whole series of trends, however, it has not been possible to halt this race. It continues gathering speed. Developing states are increasingly drawn into it. Up-to-date scientific and technical achievements are ever more widely used for military purposes, the improvement and development of new, still more deadly weapons continues."

"According to official United Nations figures, world arms spending has attained a record figure, 350,000 million dollars annually. Gigantic material and labour resources are diverted from the satisfaction of the most necessary requirements of the peoples, requirements of social and economic development of states, solution of international global problems--exploration and development of outer space and the world ocean, safeguarding energy for mankind, environmental protection, etc."

"The foes of detente and disarmament have of late been stepping up their subversive activities against peace, the authors go on to say. This is borne out by the increase of military expenditures in the NATO countries and the arming of the forces of those countries with new up-to-date weapons. World opinion displays serious anxiety over the United States plans for the manufacture of a new type of weapon of mass annihilation, the neutron bomb. Materialisation of these plans would mark the beginning of another spiral in the arms race and would still further increase the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

In such a situation, imperative are fresh intensive actions of all states, all peace forces that are in favour of disarmament and of ending the process of preparation for war. The Soviet Union invariably adheres to the point of view that the exceptionally important and intricate problems of disarmament will be solved all the faster, the more active and fuller a wide range of states will be drawn into their solution." "All states must make their contribution to the end of the arms race and to disarmament", the authors emphasize. "For many years the Soviet Union has been pressing for a comprehensive discussion of disarmament problems at a broad international forum with the participation of all states for the sake of their cardinal solution and the joint hammering out of steps leading to a gradual reduction of armaments down to general and complete disarmament.

The Soviet Union is in favour of holding the session in a businesslike atmosphere, [illegible] adoption of practical decisions, and is exerting efforts to safeguard its success".

An article on the special session of the United Nations General Assembly is also carried in the fifth issue of the magazine USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS and IDEOLOGY. Its author, Viktor Israelyan dwells on the proposals submitted to the session. "An analysis of the working documents submitted to the preparatory committee reveals both the existence of common approaches to disarmament problems by states and serious differences concerning the ways of their solution, he remarks. One should hope that the special session of the United Nations General Assembly will adopt a realistic, constructive disarmament program, acceptable to all states. Biased priorities, the fixing of unrealistic deadlines for this or that specific task, the setting up of machinery that cannot work and the presentation of proposals, which could prejudice the interests, the national security of the parties to the talks, could hardly facilitate a successful implementation of the program or promote the talks on intricate disarmament problems". "One should hope that the numerous current talks on problems of limiting the arms race, on disarmament, and, above all, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament would make it possible to take specific steps in this field", Israelyan says in conclusion.

RESULTS OF GENEVA MEETINGS ON CHEMICALS WEAPONS BAN

LD111032Y Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 11 TASS--Delegations of the USSR and the United States met in Geneva from January Tenth to May Ninth, 1978, with the object of continuing the talks on their joint initiative related to the prohibition of chemical weapons, for submission to the Disarmament Committee.

Beginning with 1976, both sides have been holding intensive bilateral talks concerning a joint initiative for an early understanding on the complete, effective and controlled prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, and also on the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons. Both sides agreed in principle on most, though not on all aspects of the scope of the prohibition. They agreed that the convention should contain provisions clearly setting out the procedure of declarations of stockpiles of chemical weapons and declarations related to means of production of chemical ammunition and chemicals to be covered by the future convention. Steps, however, related to measures connected with such means of production, however, call for further talks.

Both sides subscribe to the opinion that steps related to appropriate control should be based on a combination of national and international measures, including the setting up of a consultative committee. Though an understanding was reached on some control measures and procedures, understanding has not yet been reached on some important issues, including specific methods of control over the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons and measures related to means of production of chemical ammunition and chemicals to be covered by the convention.

The representatives of the USSR and the United States in the Disarmament Committee, V.I. Likhachev and Adrian Fisher, head the delegations. Both sides agreed to continue the talks at an agreed time.

KOSYGIN SENDS MESSAGE TO WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY IN GENEVA

LD10201Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 10, TASS--A message of greetings from USSR Premier Aleksey Kosygin was read out to the participants in the 31st World Health Assembly here.

The message notes, in particular, that the activities of the World Health Organization promote the detente process. It is consonant with the struggle for banning mass annihilation weapons, for ending the arms race and averting war, which would be the greatest calamity for mankind.

The Soviet Union, which comes out for peace, friendship and understanding among peoples, which invariably supports the cause of freedom, democracy and social progress, is ever ready to place its experience in the field of public health protection at the disposal of the World Health Organization, and to take active part, together with other states, in elaborating ways of resolving the problems facing mankind in the field of public health.

UN ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY CONDEMNS WEAPONS GROWTH

LD110906Y Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, May 11, TASS--Geliy Skobelev, a TASS correspondent, reports: A general discussion on the main items on the agenda began at the current session of the board of governors of the UN Environmental Protection Program (UNEP) here. Delegates emphasized a big importance and global nature of environmental protection problems and spoke of difficulties which are encountered in various countries and of ways to overcome them.

The head of the Hungarian delegation pointed out that the results of the UNEP activities over the five years of its existence indicate that it can accomplish the mission entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly. At the same time, the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic stated that the UNEP, handling its direct tasks, cannot but take heed also of major world events which, although they are not within the UNEP competence, have an effect on its work. The world's number one problem--disarmament--is meant, in the first place, he said.

A war with its destructive power of up-to-date nuclear and neutron weapons remains the main threat to the environment and the ecological conditions of life on our planet, emphasized the head of the Czechoslovak delegation. He said the duty of all those who engage in environmental policy planning is to safeguard peace and help bring about a healthy ecological system, and promote people's well-being.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation called on the UNEP to express a protest against the neutron bomb. He emphasized that nuclear tests in the atmosphere, which are being continued despite the international agreement on prohibition of such tests, is a partucular danger to mankind and the environment.

The delegates of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, as well as some West European countries declared for the convocation of a European conference on the problems of the environment.

The speech made by Peking's representative, who fiercely attacked the policy of relaxation of tensions and disarmament, was obviously discordant with the delegates' businesslike and constructive proposals.

WIDF CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA

LD101456Y Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, May 10, TASS--The Women's International Democratic Federation has strongly condemned the new aggression by the South African racists against the people of Angola and Namibian refugees. A WIDF statement circulated here notes that the aggression against Angola is an organized action taken by the racists to strike a blow at the young progressive African state. Its aim is to suppress the selfless struggle by national liberation movements in the south of Africa against the criminal regime of apartheid, for the immediate ending of the occupation of Namibia.

WIDF also comes out in support of the United Nations Security Council resolution that demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor's troops.

WIDF expresses ardent solidarity with the people of Angola, with all African patriots and their liberation movements which are conducting a heroic struggle for the establishment of a just and peaceful order in the south of Africa, for the full implementation of human rights.

WESTERN PRESS ATTACKED AT MEDIA CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM

LD051039Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents M. Zubko, V. Kassis and Yu. Kashlev: "Serving the Aims of Peace"]

[Text] Stockholm--An international conference on the problems of disseminating information has ended in Stockholm. The holding of a broad forum on this theme was no coincidence. Information plays a tremendous role in molding public opinion and influencing the international climate. Currently there are almost 400 million television sets, 25,000 radio stations and 1 billion radio receivers throughout the world. Tens of thousands of newspapers and magazines with circulations totaling hundreds of millions are published.

Speaking in Helsinki at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted that "the media can serve the aims of peace and trust or can spread the poison of discord among countries and peoples throughout the world."

Representatives of 43 countries--leaders of major news agencies, newspapers, radio and television companies and international journalist associations--discussed problems of the substance and forms of developing international cooperation in information at the conference that ended 27 April.

Sean McBride, winner of the Lenin International Prize "for strengthening peace among peoples" and the Nobel Peace Prize, who chaired the conference, directed attention to the special significance of truthful reports on the struggle against the arms race and attempts to return the world to the cold war. He also stressed the need for more expansive and objective coverage by the world press of the sociopolitical processes occuring in the developing states and the need to provide them with aid in establishing their own national communication systems.

Representatives of information organs of the socialist countries advanced constructive proposals in Stockholm for more active participation by journalists in the struggle for mutual understanding among peoples and for the elaboration of democratic norms of cooperation in the information field. As L. M. Zamyatin, member of the UNESCO international commission for the study of information problems, noted in his speech, the world is experiencing not only a so-called "information explosion" but also a disinformation explosion, in which some Western press, radio and television organs have made falsification the norm in their activities and are attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and to hinder progressive sociopolitical transformations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The same thought was expressed in the speeches of a number of press representatives from developing countries. For instance, (Saad Mujiber), secretary general of the African Union of News Agencies, said:

"Materials disseminated by Western information services are at times an example of pure disinformation; events occurring in developing countries which really merit attention are deliberately ignored by them. On the other hand, secondary or simply sensational events are reported extensively and in detail". Who prepares the dishes in this "information kitchen", so to speak? Recently, American newspapers themselves revealed that many U.S. journalists work for the CIA. That is called a "free press!" In this context, surely we must regard the activities of other Western correspondents in developing countries with a certain degree of caution!

It is well known that colonialism bequeathed the developing countries an extremely weak mass information system and that this system is shamelessly exploited by Western propagandists to manipulate facts and fabricate false reports; in other words, to ideologically indoctrinate public opinion in developing states. This was mentioned at the conference by representatives from Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Iran and other countries and also from a number of international organizations.

"Unfortunately," (G. Mayers), general director of the CARRIBEAN NEWS AGENCY said, "it has to be said that Western news centers very frequently report various events in young independent states in a tendentious manner and exclusively from their own selfish positions."

The hypocrisy of some Western propagandists and the promises of help for the developing states that were merely voiced at the conference in Stockholm was described by Finnish journalist (T. Varis). He quoted excerpts from speeches by participants in the recent session of the so-called International Press Institute in Canberra which clearly demonstrated that members of that organization virtually oppose the independence of developing countries in establishing information services.

The current Stockholm conference was organized by UNESCO to seek ways of improving the international exchange of information. The majority of participants appreciate that initiative. Their voices were joined by J. George Beebe sookesman for the Intraamerican Press Association. In Canberra, this same U.S. "journalist", J. George Beebe, said: "Our sworn enemies are the leadership and also some figures in the headquarters of UNESCO." During the conference, the question naturally asked was what motives did gentlemen such as (Bibi) have in taking their seats at the Stockholm conference?

It is completely natural that sharp discussions should arise at such an international meeting of journalists representing socialist community countries, developing states and the capitalist world, but the conference was dominated by constructive dialog. [paragraph continues]

The participants emphasized the forms and methods of cooperation among information organs, the organization for exchange of experience and mutual assistance, questions of supporting recently created news agencies in young independent states and the training of journalist cadres. Special attention was paid to the problems of the content of information disseminated in the world. P.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, emphasized in his speech that the main role of the mass information media consists of insuring peace and contributing to detente and mutual understanding among peoples in the struggle against propaganda for war, colonialism, and fascism.

The speeches of the socialist states' representatives noted the necessity to quickly assist the developing states in acquiring their own voice in the world arena, creating their own communications infrastructure, ending "informational imperialism" and Western ideological expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America and making the exchange of information among developed and developing countries bilateral and balanced.

The conference participants repeatedly referred to the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Journalists advocated the dissemination of the principles set out in it on international information activities. They cited the intolerability of using propaganda media to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. It was stressed that UNESCO can and must make an important contribution to elaborating the norms of international news dissemination appropriate to our era.

"I have had occasion," said Comrade Dao Tung general director of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, "to participate in several recent international journalist conferences. Everywhere I have sensed the fraternal aid and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and have seen a manifestation of their solidarity with developing states."

...The conference room in the Birger Jarl hotel has emptied. The journalists of 43 countries are departing from Stockholm. However, the task of receiving and disseminating information does not end there. Tomorrow, newspapers and journals will again be published, television and radio will broadcast again. People expect information. Mankind is accustomed to it. But, naturally, people expect information to be truthful, objective and diverse.

We talked to many colleagues prior to their departure. Of course, they are concerned with the complexity of the problems that remain unresolved. But most of them are optimistic. They believe that the tremendous force of the word will be put to the service of progress.

U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX HATCHING DANGEROUS PLANS

LD102149Y Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

In spite of resolute protests of world public, including prominent scientists in many countries as well as in the USA, Washington is obviously reluctant to give up its plans to create the new, particularly inhuman means of mass extermination of people--the neutron bomb. This is seen from the recent statement at a press conference by official spokesman for the White House Jody Powell. He emphasized that the recent decision of the U.S. President to defer the production of the neutron weapon does not imply its ultimate renunciation. Moreover, the White House press secretary said that simultaneously with this decision, the U.S. administration had taken "a number of important decisions" designed for next year, which will be necessary for starting batch production of the neutron bomb, if the official Washington deems it necessary. Well informed observers explain that preparations had been practically sanctioned for the possible equipment of the U.S. troops with the neutron weapon.

There is a clear impression that the latest official statements on this subject were influenced by the U.S. military-industrial complex hatching dangerous plans for creating new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. The same circles which made an attempt to conceal from public the real characteristics of the neutron bomb and publicized it as some "pure weapon," have started work to develop another killer nuclear weapon--the so-called "RRR" bomb with enhanced blast effect. Reports on work by the Pentagon on this weapon have recently appeared in the press.

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives John Conyers said with good reason the other day that the new bomb, like the neutron weapon, constitutes tremendous danger to the cause of peace as its use would greatly increase the risk of general nuclear holocaust.

Such prestigious U.S. organizations as the Stanley Fund engaged in research into international problems and the American U.N. Association have urged the U.S. administration lately to renounce further work for developing and deploying the most dangerous types of nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb.

This call rings particularly topical in connection with the first ever special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly scheduled to open in New York on May 23. Connivance with the militarists and their plans for the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons by no means contributes towards creating a favorable atmosphere for effective work of this high forum, with which peoples of the world link their hopes for curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

Sincerity of humanist declarations by the political leaders of today is tested above all by their practical activity directed at ensuring the right of people to life. The new means of mass destruction of people are a grave threat to the whole mankind.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has recently again declared its firm conviction that the time has come to think of ending further quantitative and qualitative growth of the arms and forces of the states having big military potentials and thus pave the ground for their subsequent reduction. With this aim in view the USSR has put forward a concrete program of actions, which was welcomed in many countries. The approaching special session of the U.N. General Assembly makes it necessary that all the members of this international organization make efforts directed at ensuring the success of its noble cause, for the sake of which it is being convened.

BRZEZINSKI MAINTAINS QUANTITATIVE APPROACH TO NUCLEAR WAR

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 4 May 78 pp 1-2 WA

["Abridged" article by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political correspondent: "We Value Human Lives"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, answering questions of the West German weekly VORWAERTS, emphasised that the "soulless quantitative approach to the prospects of a nuclear war so popular in some countries is alien" to the Soviet Union.

The West, however, often thinks in "megadeaths"--a new yardstick of the nuclear epoch equal to a million casualties. Somewhere in the West the war is still treated as a sort of contest where the winning is done by "scoring," by calculating which side inflicted more "megadeaths" on another.

This tendency is present in the numerous writings of American and other Western chair-borne strategists and quite probably is the point ofdeparture of future plans now in the Pentagon's safes.

At any rate that was the spirit in which compilers drew up a plan of war of the United States against the Soviet Union in 1957, code-named "Short Stroke," a term borrowed from tennis. That plan was published early this year as a separate book in the USA.

The plan gives the exact number of bombs to be delivered on Moscow and on Leningrad and stresses the need for a mass destruction weapon to be used as soon as possible and on a scale found necessary to destroy the Soviet ability to resist, without attaching particular significance to attendant and not precisely calculable consequences. In other words, to human victims.

The plan is now obsolete, and that is why it was published but the quantitative approach to the nuclear war problem in the United States has remained. This is evident at least from a statement made by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Presidential national security adviser, who decided to calm the world by saying that "if we used all our nuclear weapons and the Russians used all of their nuclear weapons, about 10 per cent of humanity would be killed... Descriptively and analytically, it's not the end of humanity." Brzezinski did not specify the number of "megadeaths" which will fall to the lot of the United States population proper.

Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that "we wish no one, not a single person, to find oneself among these 'ten per cent'." The Soviet people from their own experience know and remember what the war looks like. They won. Now they see their task in preventing a new war.

In his reminiscences "Small Land" ["Maylaya Zemlya"] Leonid Brezhenv summed up: "And if I were asked today what main conclusion I made after fighting in the war from its first day to the last, I would reply: it must not occur again. It must never occur."

In his interview Leonid Brezhnev recalled that the framework of the Soviet military build-up is determined by the limits of necessary defence, that it is enough to have parity and equality here, and called upon the West to lower the level of armed forces and arms of the sides in central Europe in order to guarantee the lives of "ten per cent of humanity", the lives of Europeans, Americans and Soviet citizens.

COLORADO DEMONSTRATIONS HELD AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS

LD101532Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0842 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, 10 May--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

Protest demonstrations against replenishing the U.S. nuclear arsenal with increasingly up-to-date types of weapons for the mass destruction of people are continuing at the arms factory belonging to the Rockwell International company in the town of Rocky Flats (Colorado). A group of members of the "Rocky Flats Truth Force" antimilitary organization formed here blocked the railroad tracks leading to the grounds of the enterprise, where plutonium detonating fuses for nuclear arms are manufactured. The police arrested 28 people taking part in these demonstrations, including the famous U.S. public activist Daniel Ellsberg. This is the second time that there have been mass arrests near the factory in the past few days.

The sit-in demonstrations at the Rockwell International enterprise. (Ellen Cleaver), a representative of the "Rocky Flats Truth Force" organization, told the TASS correspondent, are designed to draw the attention of the U.S. and world public opinion to the threat entailed by nuclear arms. We believe it is necessary to put an immediate end to the further development of nuclear arms.

She stressed that the neutron bomb is the most dangerous and monstrous variety of nuclear weapon. I fully concur with the proposal of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that agreement must be reached in mutually renouncing the development and production of this new means of the mass destruction of people.

SPARKMAN ADDRESSES U.S. SENATE ON ARMS CONTROLS

LD101440Y Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--The demands to curb the nuclear arms race, to promote the speediest conclusion of a new agreement with the Soviet Union on strategic offensive arms limitation are growing in the United States.

No one is interested in a war, for there will be no winners in it, John Sparkman, prominent political leader of the United States, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in the Senate. In view of this, the task of preventing a thermonuclear confrontation is particularly topical now. The United States and the Soviet Union bear special responsibility since they alone have large nuclear potentials of strategic importance, the senator said. Despite serious differences existing between the two countries, the USSR and the USA must seek the ways for the limitation of the nuclear arms race which threatens entire mankind.

It is surprising that not everybody in the United States yet supports the idea of the need of concluding a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, John Sparkman said.

This is, possibly, connected with the fact that the United States did not experience the horrors of the first two world wars, he said. What for do we need agreement with the USSR in the sphere of arms control, it is asked quite often in the United States now. Calls are made in some places to continue the arms race so as to ensure the military superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is necessary to realize, the senator stressed, that the Soviet Union will not allow the United States to achieve nuclear superiority. Such attempts would only lead to the stepping up of the arms race and increase of the risk of an outbreak of war.

Being aware that the new strategic arms limitation agreement will not guarantee us peace for all times, we must, nevertheless, strive for its conclusion since it would help ensure a more stable strategic balance of forces between us and would thus decrease the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war which might mean an end of world civilisation.

John Sparkman expressed the hope that the difficulties that still remain in achieving Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement will be overcome and the two sides will be able to achieve a mutually acceptable decision in the interests of their peoples and of mankind as a whole.

POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENT TO U.S. ARMS PACKAGE REPORTED

LD110852Y Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 11 May 78 LD

["Under Pressure From Israeli Lobby"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 11, TASS--The White House announced its readiness to deliver to Israel another twenty F-15 fighters to win earlier Congress approval for a package deal for the sale of American war planes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt to a total of 4,800 million dollars. Thus, the total number of planes Washington supplies to Israel reached the figure of 110.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that the United States administration would favourably consider further Israeli requests for the delivery of aircraft in the future.

TOLKUNOV SCORES U.S. REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY DOCUMENT

LD101002Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, TASS--The following is the full text of Andre Tolkunov's commentary "Contrary to Logic" published in today's PRAVDA.

U.S. Senators belonging to the opposition Republican Party recently produced a joint declaration presenting their position on foreign policy problems and primarily on Soviet-U.S. relations.

One is amazed when reading this document, which is completely imbued with the spirit of the "cold war." One might think that the honorable parliamentarians had never heard about detente or about the numerous peace initiatives of the USSR.

Not satisfied with the myth of the "Soviet danger," which sets one's teeth on edge, the U.S. legislators even reached the point of saying that, allegedly, the USSR is "the source of the main threat to peace and stability in the world."

The capitol members of the "elephant party" see "Russian intrigues" everywhere which the administration of J. Carter allegedly ignores. The victories of the Vietnamese, Angolan and other peoples over the forces of imperialism and colonialism--these are, according to them, nothing other than "Soviet intrigues." The growth of influence of communist parties in Western Europe is just subversive activity by the USSR. Aid for victims of aggression is represented as an increase in "Moscow's expansionism," and so on.

A special place is reserved among these inexcusable fabrications for the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic arms which is being worked out, and which the Republicans threaten to undermine in the Senate. Accusing the USSR of a "colossal" buildup of nuclear weapons, the authors of the document resort to outright lies. "Forgetting" about the forced development of Trident nuclear submarines, MX strategic missiles, cruise missiles and so on, they do not flinch f om "informing" their voters that since 1972 "the United States has not armed itself with any new systems of strategic weapons." Resorting to such manipulations, the authors of the declaration are demanding an increase in allocations to the Pentagon.

The Republican senators heap one fabrication upon another completely unashamedly when describing the imaginary stepping-up of armed forces and weapons in Europe by the USSR. However, the people are well informed about who is in fact planning to pepper the continent with neutron bombs, cruise missiles...

The declaration by the Republican minority in the Senate is a clear illustration of how far and how irresponsible bourgeois parliamentarians can become in the heat of inter-party struggle.

The declaration can only evoke alarm, since it is aimed at undermining international detente. But there is no alternative to detente in our nuclear age.

'USA' COMMENTS ON HUMANITARIAN COOPERATION WITH U.S.

LD051732Y Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 5 TASS--In the twenty years since the signing of the first USSR-USA inter-governmental agreement on exchanges in the spheres of culture, technology and education, Soviet-American cooperation in these spheres developed not only quantitatively, but has turned into a sphere of relationships in its own right between the two states, rendering a certain influence on their entire complex, writes the magazine USA: ECONOMY, POLICY, IDEOLOGY.

In an article devoted to the 20th anniversary of USSR-USA cooperation in humanitarian fields, the magazine notes: "Despite occasional negative moments, Soviet-American relations in the humanitarian spheres are developing quite successfully. Fruitful contacts have been organized between Soviet and American scientists. The first results of joint research have already been received in such important fields as medicine, space exploration, environmental protection. Permanent ties have been established between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the American Council of Learned Societies, covering the sphere of social and humanitarian sciences. Joint development is going on in the fields of economy, law, linguistics, archeology, international relations, sociology and many others."

"It is on the whole apparent that in Soviet-American cooperation in humanitarian fields attention is at present concentrated on specialized 'programme exchanges,' both in the sphere of science and education and in the sphere of culture. The effectiveness of exchange programmes should be promoted by seminars and conferences of all kinds held by specialists in the framework of Soviet-American cooperation, as well as through journeys by the leaders of the organizations immediately concerned with the implementation of the exchange programme."

"The USSR has always stood for developing Soviet-American relations in every field, regarding humanitarian ties as an important channel for strengthening understanding, for mutual learning and cooperation by the two countries, for creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect.

In this we always proceed from the fact that this cooperation must be built exceptionally on principles of equality, mutual benefit, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, with strict observance of the laws, customs and traditions of each country. Such a policy of the Soviet Union, fruitfully supporting and developing cultural relations with more than 100 countries of the world, is in full accord with the provisions of the European Security and Cooperation Conference's final act...."

In conclusion the magazine points out: "In these twenty years quite a lot has been done in the sphere of Soviet-American cooperation. However there are new landmarks ahead, and reaching them is bound to further contribute to ensuring lasting world peace, to the further development of international detente."

ECONOMIST KUDROV COMPARES U.S., SOVIET ECONOMIES

LD061540Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 6 May 78 LD

["Competition of the Two Systems: Facts and Concoctions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS--Serious dialogue and genuinely scientific comparisons are needed to assess the real situation in the economic competition between the two systems, writes Valentin Kudrov, Dr. of Economics, in the journal "USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY." The article is an answer to bourgeois propaganda which has been trying to belittle the achievements of the Soviet Union in economics, culture and in raising the living standards of the people. "It seems to have become a tradition, writes the author, that any momentous event in the life of our country provokes an outburst of ideological activity in the West aiming to 'denigrate' socialism, its ideals and real achievements by playing up difficulties and outstanding problems. This was the case in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution when the chorus of 'denigrators' was led by the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, a journal regarded in the West as serious and well-informed. It carried a series of materials on the Soviet Union in its issue of October 24, 1977. They include an article that compares the economies of the USSR and the USA. The views expressed in it are supported by the prominent French sociologist R. Aron, who wrote in L'EXPRESSE magazine of November 14-20, 1977 that he had been 'inspired' by reading the American journal and quotes it copiously in his own publication."

Comparing the main economic performance indicators of the USSR and the USA, the author writes: "In the past decades the Soviet Union has dramatically approached the USA's level of economic development and has outstripped it in a number of areas by a large margin. Industrial output is over 80 percent of the American level. The data can readily be backed up by comparison of a large number of indicators. It is common knowledge, for example, that the USSR far exceeds the U.S. output of steel, cast iron, coke, iron and manganese ores, oil, mineral fertilizers, steel piping, long-distance locomotives, tractors (in total capacity terms), grain harvesters, industrial timber, sawn timber, cotton, flax, wool, milk, butter, woolen and cotton fabrics and other important items. A comparison of the volume of output in these fields is indicative because they account for large shares of the national incomes both of the USSR and the USA."

"The narrowest gap between the Soviet and U.S. levels is in the output of equipment and structural materials, i.e. in fields which form the framework of the material and technical base of the economy, the Soviet scientists goes on. On the whole, according to Soviet economic scientists, the output of industrial means of production in the USSR already accounts for about 90 percent of the U.S. level and that of consumer goods for over 60 percent."

"Following the October Revolution the correlation of economic performance indicators of our country has changed drastically in comparison not only with the USA but also with the leading countries in Western Europe as a whole. There is no doubt that such progress would have been impossible in our country if the capitalist system had continued," writes the author.

"The growing economic might of the USSR and the vast economic and cultural experience it has accumulated and the aid to other socialist community countries have been key factors in the emergence and progress of their independent national economies following the victory of socialist revolution in these countries. Socialism as a social system is now solidly resting on its own economic basis and has dramatically consolidated its positions in the world despite the economic and technical backwardness inherited by the majority of socialist countries from the old system and the unfavourable external conditions for the building of the foundations of socialism in a number of countries."

"The allegations about the growth rate of Soviet production were utterly absurd," Valentin Kudrov goes on to write. "Even in recent years when the rate of economic development has slowed down somewhat compared with the 50's and 60's due to the policy of priority use of intensive factors of economic growth and the speeding of the intensification process and scientific-technical progress, the USSR still preserved the lead over the U.S. in terms of the growth rate. This is evidenced among other things by the average annual rate of growth of industrial output in 1971-1976 which stood at 7 per cent in the USSR and at a mere 3.1 per cent in the USA."

"Often the enemies of the USSR in the West, trying to belittle the significance of its successes in economic competition with the USA, allege that our country would have achieved just as much without a socialist revolution, writes the author. Let us imagine for a moment that throughout all the 60 years the economic growth of our country had proceeded in the conditions of capitalism at the same rate as in the USA (it will be recalled that the rate of growth in tsarist Russia in 1860-1913 was lower than in the USA). In that case the national income of the USSR would have been only half the present level and industrial output one-sixth of that of the USA and not 67 per cent and 80 per cent of the U.S. level, while the USSR share of the world output would also have been far lower than it is today.

In this connection one must recall--and American experts specialising in Soviet economics would do well to take that into account--that American imperialism has done everything to impede, to arrest the development of our country. In the post-war period, for example, the Soviet economy was exposed to the trials of the "Cold War," a trade embargo by advanced capitalist countries, especially the USA, the arms race, which has been imposed on us, and which diverts considerable resources from urgent and economically effective uses in the interests not only of the Soviet people but of the whole mankind. Yet we have withstood all the trials and continue to make confident strides in competition with capitalism."

"In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period the USSR's rate of production growth will continue to be high and will still be far in excess of the growth rate of the U.S. economy," stresses the Soviet economic expert.

"The USSR now has an advantage over the USA in many types of production resources. These include the size of the total manpower, many kinds of minerals and the number of machine tools.

However, in the relatively short historical period we have not yet reached the U.S. level of industrial development and production efficiency and cannot as yet claim that we have learnt to run our economy as efficiently as we would like to. Yet already in the near future a breakthrough in that respect will take place because in order to raise efficiency indicators and incentives to that end are being introduced in the planning system and it comes in for growing attention on the part of the Communist Party and the economic bodies. In the matter of making production more efficient our country possesses vast reserves which have to a large degree been exhausted in the USA."

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM U.S. FLAWS

LD1014497 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 May 78 p 4 LD

[Article written for ZARYA VOSTOKA by M. Chernousov, deputy editor of the NOVOYE VREMYA Capitalist Countries Department: "The Right To Talk About Rights"]

[Excerpts] It was on 20 January last year, when the new White House incumbent took office, that the ballyhoo about human rights and imaginary violations in the socialist countries began to develop. The ballyhoo started by the President was taken up by American propaganda which accounts for two-thirds of the information product manufactured in the West and distributed in the world. The campaign was later taken up in other Western countries. What caused it and what is its organizers' purpose?

The Calculations and Miscalculations of a Ballyhoo

On taking office in the White House, J. Carter instructed the National Security Council--the administration's consultative organ in which the President's national security assistant, Z. Brzezinski, is top dog--to prepare " new initiatives" within the context of the "defense of human rights." I would not be far wrong in assuming that the idea of preparing these "initiatives" was suggested to the President by Professor Z. Brzezinski himself, J. Carter's adviser during the election campaign, and well known in the recent past as a "Sovietologist." In all probability these "initiatives" were carefully worked out and we will see how they turned out.

By all appearances, Washington's purpose in launching this campaign was to use it as a cover for the "crisis of morale and confidence" and to resurrect the fallen prestige of bourgeois democracy. Capitalism is incapable of proposing any new ideological base or a social theory in any way attractive to the masses. Yet innovations were promised, innovations were direly needed. Remember that J. Carter came to the White House, so to speak, on "a wave of purification." Unsullied by Washington's rules and scandals--suffice it to mention the Vietnam adventure, "Watergate," corruption in the corridors of power--he promised to introduce into politics new "moral foundations and principles." He could scarcely have thought that in Washington and in America as a whole it was possible to turn things upside down. You can't cure a fatally sick society. But the promises had to be kept at least to some extent. Some substitute changes had to be suggested.

So the new "initiative" was invented. Altogether a very strange one: Can you really expect people who regularly violate human rights to defend them? Those whom you would expect to be the accused are cast in the role of accusers, while accusations are made against countries whose constitutions, laws and practical activity in general provide evidence of genuine democracy.

The aim of the current campaign in the West is to distract the popular masses' attention from the profound crisis of capitalism, discredit socialism and disorient and split progressive sociopolitical forces in the capitalist countries.

In the foreign policy sphere--and this Z. Brzezinski admitted--the "human rights" campaign was supposed to replace the bankrupt anticommunism and anti-Sovietism which can no longer serve as the basis for foreign policy. But a change of labels does not change the basic content. We see the same old anticommunism together with attempts to interfere in other countries' internal affairs.

International law prohibits any state from interfering in another state's internal political, juridical and economic affairs. The American administration is well aware of this, but it naturally prefers not to think about it. And in the second place, as the New York TIMES admitted, "we have no moral right to remake the world in our image and likeness."

The Transatlantic Model

Throughout history the ruling circles have used and are using an extensive arsenal of methods to combat progressive organizations and representatives of leftwing forces and to oppress national minorities. The standard charge against them is one of "subversive activity," although thier actions fall within the definition of formally permitted actions.

Speaking on television recently, President J. Carter once again categorically refused to intervene in the "Wilmington Ten" case which is a glaring example of the violation of human rights in the United States. Carter went on to admit that the unemployment situation in the United States is still bad. He pointed to the gulf that exists between the white and Negro populations in the United States. The President admitted on the whole that the human rights situation in the United States is far from satisfactory. Carter said that the United States still has a very great deal to do in order to insure Americans' genuine human rights. And not just political rights, but also the right to education, to health protection, housing and a place in life.

Eloquent admissions indeed. We have already talked briefly about the political rights situation. As the President elegantly put it, the most eloquent indication of the "unemployment situation," or rather of the right to work, is the figure--more than 6 million unemployed. This figure practically never falls. Fairly often it rises to 7 and 7.5 million.

The President mentioned the right to education and health protection. Let us look at these American problems.

"To an ever-increasing degree," President J. Carter said recently, "middle-income families, not just low-income families, are forced to stretch their financial potential under the burden of growing expenditure on university or college education." It is nice if you have a "financial potential" which you can stretch. What if you haven't? The number of students from low- and middle-income families is falling sharply. Almost 70 percent of students come from families with an income in excess of $25,000 per annum. Less than 8 percent of representatives of national minorities are receiving higher education.

Contrary to Detente

Although the "rights" campaign is being waged under cover of talk about detente and even with demands to fulfill the Helsinki accords, it is perfectly clear that its organizers, reveling in enmity between peoples and distrust between states and interfering in other countries' internal affairs, are acting contrary to the spirit and letter of the final act. Their efforts are directed against international detente. This approach effects the atmosphere of international cooperation. The atmosphere is artifically heated and important diplomatic meetings are turned into an arena for disputes and dissension and are forced to consider matters with which they are not directly involved. Suffice it to recall the recent Belgrade meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference. Although, on the whole, its outcome was positive, it could have done more were it not for the position of certain Western delegations, above all the American delegation. Their behavior appeared demagogic and provocative. Essentially they tried to distract the meeting from its tasks, and a frenzied psychological attack was launched against the socialist countries.

The United States was not there to deliver moral lectures on human rights in other countries. As Americans themselves say, the President should have removed the cassock of champion of "democracy and genuine human rights" a long time ago and taken a look at his own country.

Here is a letter from (Harry Gibor) of New York, published in the DAILY WORLD: "The ruling circles in Washington have initiated a campaign against the Soviet Union in order to distract our people's attention from their problems. Suddenly, the country which was chiefly instrumental in destroying Chilean democracy has become a champion of freedom in the USSR. But this trick will not get it anywhere."

Millions of Americans who are currently deprived of their most elementary human rights would endorse these words.

RACISM 'SOCIAL EVIL' OF U.S. SOCIETY TODAY

LD101432Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 10, TASS--Racism and discrimination against dark-skinned Americans are a social evil of American society. Negroes and Puerto Ricans, native residents of the country--American Indians--and Americans of Asian and Latin American extraction--tens of millions people are bracketed as "second rate" citizens in a society of much-praised "democracy." But the "coloureds" do not intend to resign themselves with the lack of rights. Struggle is mounting in the country against social inequality and oppression.

The events that took place a few days ago in Houston, Texas, provide one of the examples. When residents of one of the districts in the town, populated mainly by "Chicanos," Americans of Mexican extraction, gathered for a meeting of protest against racial discrimination, unemployment and poverty, the police started dispersing them, using force.

Rough and impudent actions of the "limbs of the law" were a cause of indignation of the participants in the meeting. The policemen were coble-stoned. The whole area was in turmoil. The frightened "fathers of the town" summoned more than 350 armed-to-the-teeth policemen to suppress the actions. Manhandling of demonstrators began. 20 persons were seriously injured, about 30 were arrested and put behind prison bars.

Pro-fascist and ultra-racist organizations are meanwhile stepping up their actions with the authorities' connivance. Ku-Klux-Klan men last Sunday arranged a march in Tupelo, Mississippi, which was rounded off by the traditional cross burning. Local Ku-Klux-Klan leader Imperial Wizard Wilkinson, who spoke at the gathering, openly called for intensification of the campaign of terror against "the black-skinned."

But the Negro population of the town were not frightened by the Ku-Klux-Klan men's sally. A mass demonstration was held in Tupelo. Along with black-skinned Americans, white people participated in it. "Despite the racists' threats, we shall continue the struggle for civil rights," said Alfred Robinson, president of the progressive Negro organization North Mississippi United League.

NAACP CONFERENCE CALLS FOR END TO UNEMPLOYMENT

LD0913O6Y Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 9 TASS--Igor Makurin, a TASS correspondent, reports:

Radical discrimination, unemployment, social rightlessness, and poverty are the problems which were the focus of attention at a conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of the biggest organizations of U.S. blacks. The conference which ended in Chicago was attended by more than 500 delegates from all over the United States, representing more than 450,000 members of the association.

The discussion that developed at the conference reflected the participants' concern over the marked deterioration of the position of the 25-million strong black population of the USA lately. As was repeatedly emphasized from the conference's rostrum, the living conditions of the black poor in overcrowded ghettoes of the USA become increasingly unbearable. Unemployment has assumed such a scope that practically every fourth black able to work engages in fruitless search for a job. The incomes of an average black family is almost twice as less as those of a white family, and the gap between them increases.

The documents adopted by the conference call for taking necessary steps to improve the position of the U.S. blacks and to create conditions for the normal development of young blacks. The conference came out in support of a legislation which would make it possible to really reduce the number of jobless in the USA of whom there are many millions, and create, in particular, additional job opportunities for young blacks, the unemployment rate among whom reaches 40 percent.

The conference condemned the racial discrimination which is continued in the USA and the segregation which keeps on in U.S. schools. The delegates to the conference also demanded an end to social, economic and political inequality, and the granting of an opportunity to U.S. blacks and members of other national minorities of wider participation in the country's political life.

The conference-approved declaration on international problems firmly condemns the criminal policy of the racist regime of South Africa. Having expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and Angola who became victims of the sanguinary aggression of the racist regime of Pretoria, they called on all the Americans to support the African peoples who struggle for their national liberation.

U.S. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TO CONTINUE CREDITS TO S. AFRICA

LD101702Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--The "upholders" of human rights from Washington have again showed their true face. The Senate Committee for Banking Affairs has blocked a proposal to ban trade credits by the U.S. Export-Import Bank to the RSA racist regime. By a majority of votes the commission rejected an amendment of Senator Donald Riegle to a bill on allocations, banning such credits.

Thus, despite protests by world public opinion, Washington is stepping up its support to the apartheid regime. In recent years the racists received 204 million dollars worth of credits through the channels of the Export-Import Bank. Another 463 million dollars were given Pretoria by the USA through the International Monetary Fund which it controls. According to press reports, the U.S. continues to violate the U.N. embargo and secretly supplies various weapons to the racist regime.

The decision of the Senate commission comes at a time when the whole world is protesting against the new brazen atrocity by the South African military, in the form of an armed attack on Angola.

STOCKWELL BOOK DETAILS CIA ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

LD102205Y Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 10, TASS--The Central Intelligence Agency was directly involved and played a key role in the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana in February, 1966, according to the recently-published book by the CIA former leader John Stockwell, "In Search of Enemies," and according to the New York TIMES.

John Stockwell who "served three terms in Africa as a CIA agent," writes that CIA residents in Accra received generous financial support and maintained close contacts with the conspirators in the preparations of the overthrow, as well as after the overthrow of the Nkrumah government. At the most crucial moment in the operation in Ghana, writes the New York TIMES, the number of CIA agents in Accra was increased and all of them were acting under this or that "umbrella."

Some of the CIA zealous agents in Ghana even suggested to carry out [few words indistinct] during the coup, against certain foreign embassies in Accra and explore them to cover up their track. For the participation in the events in Ghana the then leader of the CIA section in Accra, Howard Bames, was transferred to Washington and appointed head of the operational section of the CIA Africa department.

In his book, John Stockwell also writes of other facts of the CIA unsavory activities in Africa. Thus, according to the book, the CIA organized and financed in many Western countries a campaign for recruiting mercenaries for the struggle [few words indistinct] legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola. Stockwell, at that time, was leading the "CIA special group for Angola." In these subversive activities against Angola, the CIA was closely cooperating with the intelligence service and army of the racist South Africa regime.

MONDALE ASIA TRIP SHOWS U.S. MILITARY EXPANSION AIMS

LD101805Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale today rounded up his trip to Southeast Asian countries and the Pacific basin. He visited the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. At every stage of his vast tour he sought first of all to underline the U.S. intention to continue to play an active strategic, political and economic role in the area. According to the vice president, he would like to deny a wrong understanding of America's policy, namely, the idea as if the United States is leaving Asia.

It is hard to remember, however, any serious politicians in the USA itself or in Asian countries voicing such an assumption. True, the failure of the U.S. armed intervention in Indochina seriously weakened American positions in Asia and prompted a certain revision of American policy. But subsequent events showed that Washington by no means "forgot" this important, for the U.S., area. The general approach of the U.S. to Asia actually has changed very little and the results of the latest visit by Vice President Mondale serve to confirm this.

Not only does the U.S. keep basing its policy in Asia on its "military presence" in the region, but also seeks to augment it by a build-up of military preparations by its allies. Maintaining that the USA has vital interests in Asia, Washington, as Walter Mondale's visit showed, seeks to enlist for the protection of these interests the countries tied to the USA by bilateral and multilateral military bonds. This exactly is the point of the present American course at "strengthening partnership" with the countries visited by Mondale.

The SEATO military bloc, knocked together by the United States in 1954, on the basis of the Manila Pact, has ceased to exist, for it proved an obvious anachronism in view of the positive changes that have taken and are taking place in Asia. However, Washington is seeking to patch up the breach left by SEATO's collapse by urging the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to launch military preparations. Serving this purpose, in particular, are American arms deliveries to some of these countries. According to the American press, deals for such deliveries have already reached nearly one billion dollars. The fact that during his visit Mondale once again referred to the Manila Pact, indicates that the U.S. has not given up its plans to replace SEATO with a new military-political grouping in the area.

Mondale's visit to Australia which, along with the USA and New Zealand, is a participant of the ANZUS military alliance, was the concluding stage of his trip. At this stage the military emphasis of Washington's policy was perhaps seen more clearly than before. The U.S. vice president and the Australian premier announced that they reached agreement on holding next autumn big U.S.-Australian military exercises on the Indian Ocean.

The military preparations by the U.S. and its allies on the Indian Ocean are being covered up by thought-up discourses about a "build-up of Soviet military might." This is what was maintained by the Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock during Mondale's stay in Canberra. The Soviet Union's consistent policy aimed at restricting military activities on the Indian Ocean and the elimination of all war bases there, at turning it into a zone of peace, must be well-known to Mr. Peacock.

Nor can he claim ignorance about a Soviet memorandum on this matter, submitted to a U.N. General Assembly session back in 1976. Yet Australian ruling circles apparently prefer to follow in the wake of the Pentagon which would like to girdle the entire Indian Ocean with strongpoints and bases.

The results of the U.S. vice president's trip to the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin confirm that Washington is not only making a re-grouping of its forces there, but seeks also to broaden American military presence, which means that, despite the striving of Asian peoples for peace and independent national development, the USA would like to go on carrying out police functions in that area.

AUSTRALIA, U.S. TO HOLD MANEUVERS IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD081937Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Canberra--The United States and Australia have announced their intention to hold combined military maneuvers in the Indian Ocean, west of the Australian coast, this October. U.S. Vice President Mondale and Australian Prime Minister Fraser announced the forthcoming maneuvers at a press conference here.

Notification of a large-scale military demonstration in the Indian Ocean has sounded as the final chord in the U.S. vice president's tour of Asian countries. This trip was undertaken with the aim of restoring U.S. military-political positions in this region, which have significantly weakened since the defeat of the American aggression in Indochina.

The result of the trip by Mondale was attempts to put pressure on the Philippines and to make them more compliant at talks on the status of two of the U.S. major military bases in Asia--Clark Field and Subic Bay, promises to increase military aid to Thailand, and exploration of the possibilities of turning the regional ASEAN grouping into something resembling the ingloriously crumbling SEATO military bloc acting under the aegis of the United States.

As regards American-Australian relations, irreconcilable contradictions between the capitalist trading partners again came to light at the Mondale-Fraser talks. The Australian prime minister demanded that the United States remove import restrictions on Australian agricultural production, but did not, however, received any agreement on this point.

U.S. INVESTORS CONTINUE FINANCING PINOCHET REGIME

LD102222Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Viktor Onikin commentary]

[Text] A group of members of the American First National City Bank board is making a trip around Chile. While in the northern Chile town of Iquique, they stated their intention to continue giving financial aid to Pinochet's military-fascist junta. Viktor Onikin comments on this report:

This statement by the U.S. financial bigwigs, expressing a desire to continue dollar support for the junta, can in no way be called original. It fully fits into the general picture of close cooperation between the Chilean junta and the United States.

Impressive figures confirming this unseemly alliance were cited in a speech in the American Congress by Senator Edward Kennedy. Despite the will of the international community and the introduction by Congress in 1976 of an embargo on military supplies to Chile, last year alone the United States provided the junta with armaments worth $57 million. A total of $520 million, according to Kennedy, was the amount of credit granted to the Pinochet Regime by private American banks in 1976. In 1977 the volume of credit reached $858 million, and in the current year according to the forecasts of specialists it will amount to $1 billion.

By expressing their interest in financing the Chile economy, the financial visitors from the First National City Bank scornfully rejected the demands by many prominent American politicians to make dollar infusions for the Chile dictatorship conditional upon respect for human rights. It is characteristic that right on the day when American businessmen were again confirming their belief that money does not smell, the episcopate of the Chilean Catholic Church in Santiago was asking the junta for information on the fate of 2,500 missing patriots. So what? This will be the reaction of Western propagandists; private enterprise is private enterprise. But how in that event is one to regard the fact that the U.S. Government last week granted Chile credit to the order of $38 million? There can only be one answer, namely, that human rights stir official Washington only to the extent that they do not run counter to the interests of business and anticommunism.

U.S., CANADA DIFFER ON FISHING ZONES, SEA BORDERS

LD101536Y Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, May 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Vsevolod Polonskiy reports:

Canadian-American relations have again worsened because of the issue of sea borders and fishing zones. After the introduction of the 200-mile coastal zone by the two countries, the governments of Canada and the United States began talks to define sea borders. These talks, however, became deadlocked. In the opinion of the local press, the American side's tough stand is explained by the fact that big oil deposits are believed to exist in the area of Georges Bank in the Atlantic.

There are disputed areas also along the Pacific Coast. Recently, American authorities prohibited Canadian fishermen from catching salmon inside the 200-mile zone off the shores of Washington state. A spokesman of the Federal Government said that this decision of the American authorities complicates relations between the two countries. The prime minister of the Canadian province of British Columbia, W. Bennet, urged Ottawa to take urgent measures to protect Canadian interests. The unilateral U.S. measures were taken at a time when efforts were being made to get the talks on sea borders off dead centre.

J. Nicol, president of the Trade Union of Canadian Fishermen, noted that the U.S. actions undermine the existing U.S.-Canadian agreement on fishing. The Canadian minister of fisheries, R. LeBlanc, said that in view of the U.S. stand Canada may be compelled to adopt reply measures.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO LEAVES FOR GDR

LD110648Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Moscow for Berlin today. He went to the capital of the GDR for a brief official visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers.

At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and other officials. Also present was Grabowski, charge d'affaires of the GDR in the USSR.

Arrives on Brief Visit

LD111108Y Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, May 11 TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today arrived in the GDR capital on a brief official visit at the invitation of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

He was met at the airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and also Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON JUBILEE

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet Honecker, Stoph

LD101027Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On the 33d anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism we send you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the GDR people heartfelt greetings and fraternal congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people.

In May 1945 the victory of the Soviet Army and the anti-Hitler coalition laid the foundation for a historic change in the destiny of the German people. Having overcome the hard heritage of the criminal policy of imperialism and fascism, the GDR working people under the leadership of their vanguard--the SED--have implemented deep-reaching revolutionary transformations and, relying on the all-round aid and support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, have achieved outstanding successes in the development of the economy, science and culture and in strengthening their socialist fatherland.

Confidently marching along the path of building a developed socialist society, the GDR has won deserved authority in the friendly family of socialist countries and among all peace-loving peoples of the world. The GDR is taking an active part in the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration of the CEMA states and in the activity of the Warsaw Pact organization. The republic makes an important contribution to the socialist countries' joint struggle for the development and consolidation of the process of the relaxation of tension and for lasting peace and international security.

The Soviet people assess highly the fraternal internationalist nature of relations between the USSR and the GDR, the close interaction between the CPSU and the SED and the cooperation which is strengthening with every passing year with their German friends in building socialism and communism. Soviet communists and all Soviet people are unanimous in their desire to continue to strengthen friendship with the GDR communists and working people and to advance in the consolidation and enrichment of the close, time-tested cooperation between the two parties and countries in accordance with the 7 October 1975 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid.

We wish you, dear comrades and friends, and the entire GDR people new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and communism.

Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

Ustinov Greets Hoffmann

LD101337Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister for national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism, on behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all servicemen of the National People's Army combat greetings and cordial congratulations.

The defeat of Hitlerite fascism provided the opportunity to found the first worker and peasant state on German soil, to successfully build a socialist society, and to create a genuine people's army, which together with the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states watches vigilantly over peace, socialism and progress.

On this noteworthy day I wish all personnel of the GDR National People's Army new successes in combat and political training for the sake of further strengthening the defense capability of their socialist motherland and all the socialist community countries.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

PELSHE, RUSAKOV, SMIRNOV ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD090919Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--On 5 May Harry Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 33d anniversary of the German people's liberation from Hitlerite fascism.

The reception was attended by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of ministries and departments; military commanders; representatives of party, soviet and socialist organizations, and activists of the soviet society for friendship with the GDR.

The guests included diplomatic representatives of foreign states accredited to the Soviet Union.

SOVIET LEADERS SEND VE DAY GREETINGS TO CSSR LEADERS

Brezhnev, Kosygin to Husak, Strougal

LD101557Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR;

Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the entire Soviet people, cordially congratulate the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the CSSR's national holiday--the 33d anniversary of liberation from the fascist invaders.

In the time since the memorable spring of 1945 the Czechoslovak people have achieved outstanding accomplishments in every sphere of sociopolitical and economic life. The creation and dynamic growth of the material and technical base of socialism and the comprehensive development of science and culture insure the steady upsurge of working people's well-being and the satisfaction of their increasing spiritual needs. Participation by citizens in the solution of state affairs is increasing and socialist democracy is being improved.

The CSSR's historic achievements are organically linked with the activity of the CPCZ and its consistent Marxist-Leninist policy which enjoys the support of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia.

As a firm link of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia participates actively in the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and makes a substantial contribution to the fraternal countries' common struggle for the consolidation of security in Europe and throughout the world and for social progress.

A great gain of the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR is Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. The constantly developing political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation contributes to deepening the collaboration between our countries and peoples and opens up great additional potential for successfully solving the tasks of socialist and communist building. A vivid example of the fruitfulness of this cooperation is the flight by the international Soviet-Czechoslovak crew in the orbital complex the first such flight in the history of space exploration.

We wish the communists and all the Czechoslovak people great new successes in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions and building a developed socialist society!

Long live and prosper the fraternal alliance of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; A. Kosygin

Ustinov Greets Dzur

LD101519Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Dzur, Czechoslovak national defense minister!

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and myself personally I congratulate you and all the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the 33d anniversary of the Czechoslovakian liberation from fascist invaders.

The Soviet troops note with satisfaction that the Soviet-Czechoslovak combat community born in the years of the joint struggle against fascism is steadily growing stronger and developing.

On the day of the Czechoslovak national holiday--Liberation Day--Soviet servicemen send their Czechoslovak brother in arms combat greetings and wishes for further successes in combat and political training for the good of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and all the socialist community countries.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

KUZNETZOV PRESENTS LABOR RED BANNER TO CSSR ENVOY

LD101212Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Today Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Jan Havelka, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Brezhnev personally, Kuznetsov heartily congratulated Havelka. Relations between the Soviet Union and the CSSR, he said, have reached a high level. They embrace all spheres of state and public life. The fraternal mutual understanding between the CPSU and the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the regular meetings and talks between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak, during which key issues of both bilateral and international relations are discussed, guarantee steadfast development of ties between our countries and peoples.

In reply, Jan Havelka expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the lofty award.

Also today, Kuznetsov received Havelka in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. A warm and friendly talk took place, in which Maltsev, first deputy USSR minister for foreign affairs, and Lukyanov, head of the Secretariat of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part.

SOVIET MEDIA REACT TO ITALY'S MORO KILLING

Review Moro's Career

LD101744Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1429 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 May--TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Aldo Moro has been killed. He became the victim of a monstrous provocation which was conceived and perpetrated by enemies of the Italian republican system. Those who carried out the terrorist act were members of a group which gave itself the high-sounding name of the Red Brigades. In actual fact, as is pointed out in an article on this tragic event in L'HUMANITE, behind the title Red Brigades are hidden stanch neofascists whose attacks are aimed at the state, the trade-unions and the Communist Party.

The body of the dead man was found in a car left on one of the streets of Rome equidistant from the headquarters of the leading organs of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] and Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The murderers evidently wished to stress that in shooting at A. Moro they were aiming at the agreement that was achieved, thanks to his personal contribution, for creating the first parliamentary majority with the participation of the DC and the PCI in just over 30 years.

I had occasion to become acquainted with A. Moro at his party's congress in Naples in 1962. He then occupied the post (and did so until 1964) of DC political secretary, and was taking an active part in determining the party's future general line. A considerable part of the delegates to the congress were under the influence of M. Scelba, former minister for the interior and ardent anticommunist, who was in favor of the DC forming a bloc with the righwing Liberal Party and even those on the extreme right: the Monarchists and Neofascists.

To counterbalance Scelba's line, A. Moro proposed that the DC should enter into a coalition with parties which held political positions which were not more conservative but more to the left than its own. And in the end, despite opposition from the rightwing of the delegates, the congress agreed to this course. And in 1963 A. Moro headed a "left center" government composed of representatives of the DC, Republican, Social Democratic and Socialist Parties.

Some 5 years later in November 1968, A. Moro's adherents organized themselves as an independent movement within the DC. This occurred as a result of a session of the DC National Council, at which A. Moro dissociated himself from the "traditionalists" Rumor and Piccoli, and proclaimed, as he expressed it, "a strategy of attention" with regard to the communists.

The political course advocated by him took into consideration to a certain degree the PCI's political position, which was stressing that the time had come when it was no longer possible to rule the country ignoring such an influential and representative strength as the Communist Party, let alone to rule regardless of it. However, the DC leaders who replaced A. Moro refused to listen to his advice.

When the DC suffered heavy losses at provincial and municipal elections in June 1971, A. Moro reiterated his sharp criticism of his party's leadership's policy accusing them of "cynicism" and "political mediocrity". The statements of the former DC secretary caused a wide response throughout the country and contributed to the reassessment of the party's policy which had begun earlier.

A. Moro became chairman of the DC's National Council in October 1976. Since then relations between the two biggest Italian parties steadily improved and the plans of "isolating" the communists which reactionary circles had been advocating since the time of the "cold war's" final defeat. While devoting great attention to the problems of home policy A. Moro played an important part in consolidating his country's authority in the international arena, too. He contributed to its positive share in the development of mutually beneficial relations between states with different social systems.

I remember that in the very first statement that he made in the Italian Parliament as chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1963, A. Moro stressed that he would advocate the easing of international tension, that he paid a tribute to the treaty on the ban on nuclear arms tests which had been concluded in Moscow shortly before and that he came out in favor of general disarmament under adequate control.

In an interview which he gave me in Rome on the occasion of a visit of Italy by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR in February 1974 A. Moro pointed out that Italy was deeply interested in maintaining friendly relations with the USSR. Our cooperation, he said, is providing tangible benefits both to the Soviet and to the Italian peoples. It is not directed against anyone, and the cause of world peace only gains by it.

A. Moro was several times appointed to various ministerial posts, and several times was head of the Italian diplomatic service. While minister for foreign affairs he twice visited the Soviet Union: in 1971 and 1974. During his last visit to Moscow he particularly stressed that political and ideological differences could not serve as an obstacle to the development of Soviet-Italian relations, which were characterized by cordiality and active cooperation. We are ready, A. Moro then said, to promote the strengthening of peace with the aim of making the process of detente irreversible.

Soviet people express profound indignation at the crime, whose victim was one of Italy's most outstanding and farsighted politicians. They are sure that the Italian people will be able to give a due rebuff to the attempts to draw them off their chosen path.

Public Expresses Indignation

LD101400Y Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Rome, May 10, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Malyshev reports: Democratic Italy reacted to the murder by terrorists of the chairman of the National Council of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, former chairman of the Council of Ministers Aldo Moro as to a new provocation intended to whip up in the country an atmosphere of tension and violence. Aldo Moro was abducted about two months ago. As already reported, the body of Aldo Moro was found yesterday in a car in the centre of the Italian capital, near the building of the headquarters of the Christian-Democratic Party. The murderers have so far eluded arrest.

At the call of the biggest trade union association--the Federation SGIL, CISL and UIL--factories and plants stopped work throughout the country last night, offices were closed, trains and urban transport stopped. Millions of Italians went into the streets and squares to say a resolute "no" to the actions of the extremists, to the attempts of the reaction to strike a blow at the republic's democratic institutions. Yet another two-hour national strike of protest is being held in Italy today.

The murder of Aldo Moro is a terrible crime, says a statement circulated here by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. In face of this crime firmness and unity are necessary as never before. The leadership of the PCI has called on all working people and political parties to unite their forces, to rebuff those who are trying to push Italy back, to create an atmosphere of chaos in the country. Communists will always be in the front ranks of champions to strengthen and rennovate the republic, the statement stresses.

In his televised address to the country, President Leone of Italy stressed that the terrorists are trying to destroy democracy and the state, to strike a blow at the rights of the Italian citizens.

A number of newspapers stress that the murder of Moro is a result of a ramified plot by reactionary forces both inside Italy and outside it which want by way of destabilizing the political situation to secure a shift to the right in the country's political life.

Blames 'Reactionary Forces'

LD101956Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Italian extremists have murdered Aldo Moro, chairman of the National Council of the ruling Italian Christian-Democratic Party, one of the most distinguished politicians of the country.

This murder, writes our commentator Viktor Viktorov, is one of the most vicious provocations staged by the forces of reaction which are striving to create an atmosphere of tension and violence in Italy. From the very beginning it was the perpetrator's aim to hamper the political transformations which are taking place in the country. It was not accidental that Aldo Moro was kidnaped on 16 March, the day when a new parliamentary majority was created in Italy with the participation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. This decision, which represented a turn in the life of the country, was not to the liking of Italian and international reaction. It was for this reason that it stuck against the eminent Italian politician who favored cooperation between the Communists and Christian Democrats, between all antifascist forces in Italy.

The Italian republic, stated Enrico Berlinguer, PCI general secretary, has lost one of its greatest statesmen. Aldo Moro was a politician who understood better than most the need for moving forward in the direction of cooperation with the workers movement and contributed to the creation of a parliamentary majority with the participation of the Italian Communist Party.

The events which followed Aldo Moro's kidnaping have indicated that the reactionary forces had taken advantage of the situation which had arisen in order to propagate provocative rumors and to stimulate an anticommunist campaign. At this grave and dramatic moment the terrorists continue to spill blood on Italian soil, to organize ambushes, robberies, assassinations, wounding and killing people. At the same time a gang of armed criminals tried to blackmail the government by demanding that their partners be freed from prison. But the government, the political parties and the whole of Italian democratic public resolutely rejected the blackmail and threats. Characterizing Moro's assassination as odious Nazi-style repression, the Italian communist paper L'UNITA emphasizes that this was a murder perpetrated by enemies who are doing their utmost to prevent Italy from treading the road of democratic development. Aldo Moro's mean murder has evoked resentment throughout the world. Shortly after Aldo Moro's kidnaping the CPSU Central Committee stated in a telegram to the PCI Central Committee:

There is no doubt that the people who carry out and organize this kind of action are aiming to achieve but one aim: to create great tension in your country, to undermine the position of democratic forces, and if possible to strike a blow against all Italian democrats and above all against the communists.

Terror and violence are phenomena not only typical of Italy. They represent elements inseparable from the Western lifestyle. Terror is to the liking of reaction; every shot, every crime perpetrated by neofascists and pseudorevolutionary adventurists is used by monopoly capital to step up repression, to continue the offensive against citizens' rights and freedoms. The Italian people are fully aware of this fact. Throughout Italy great demonstrations are taking place against the excesses of reactionary extremists, and meetings of protest in connection with Aldo Moro's murder.

COMMENT FOLLOWING BREZHENV FRG VISIT CONTINUES

Schmidt on Ties With USSR

LD101718Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 10, TASS--In this century as well as in the future, it is necessary that both states--the great, powerful Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany--were interested for a long time in a peaceful development, FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stressed in an FRG television interview.

Touching upon the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the field of economics and industry, which was signed as a result of the official visit to the FRG of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the chancellor said: "This agreement shall be conducive that in the long run the population of both states should be interested that economic development in each respective state should be favourable, whereas Soviet national economy and our national economy can be the complement of one another. It is a very important document, he said.

Helmut Schmidt recalled that noted political figure of Germany of the late 19th century O. Bismarck "was a man who realised that it was necessary to live in peace with the then Russia and the present Soviet Union." The same basic idea, he noted, underlies the economic agreement for a term of 25 years, which has been signed now.

The chancellor expressed the hope that the exchange of views at the summit level, which was held in Bonn, will give a fresh impetus to the current talks in Vienna on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe.

Helmut Schmidt alsosaid that "an inseparable prerequisite for the policy of peace is the policy of balance, balance of military forces and balance of political forces." The Soviet Union, he said, also proceeds from this premise, if you take note of the significant formula in the joint declaration, which we signed, as regards parity which a lso applies to the armed forces. I am very much gratified by it. And in general, the talks on these subjects were held in such a sincere atmosphere of full trust, that it can be described as close contact.

The head of the government said that the FRG intends to make efforts so that good neighbourliness and growing cooperation between the two states should become a reliable property also of the generations to come, as is underscored in the joint declaration.

Brandt, Udall Comment

LD091600Y Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 9, TASS--The results of the official visit of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG remain in the focus of attention of international public and the press. Discussing these results, prominent statesmen and public figures as well as mass information media in many countries stress that the summit talks in Bonn, which brought about fruitful results, will be a fresh important milestone on the way of a further strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, on the way of strengthening peace and security in Europe and outside it.

Bonn--The talks held during the visit of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG, the agreements concluded during this visit will undoubtedly give fresh impulses to the policy of international detente, said Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt. Speaking in an interview with PARLAMENTARISCH POLITISCHER PRESSE DIENST, the press bulletin of SPD, he noted that both the FRG and the USSR expressed their intention to give paramount attention to the complex problems involved in the limitation of the arms race.

Commenting on the results on Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the Paris LE MONDE singles out the points of the joint declaration passed in Bonn concerning the necessity of taking concrete measures for ending the arms race, the determination of both sides for contributing towards a dynamic continuation of the development started by the European security and cooperation conference.

Washington--Noted American political figure, member of the U.S. House of Representatives Morris Udall highly evaluated the results of the visit of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the FRG. He considers Leonid Brezhnev's visit to be useful. The statements made by the Soviet leader during the visit are evidence that the Soviet Union strives for the speediest attainment of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Morris Udall expressed the view that the U.S. administration also wants to conclude a similar agreement. In his opinion, it is necessary to redouble efforts now so as not to miss the favourable opportunities for concluding such an agreement.

High Praise for Visit

LD101339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 2 LD

[Special correspondents Ya. Grigoryev and V. Mikhaylov report: "The Great Work is Completed"]

[Text] Hamburg, 7 May-- The official visit of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG is over. The last stage of the visit was a stay in the country's largest city--Hamburg, which warmly and cordially saw the high-ranking Soviet guest off for home today.

The 4 days of talks, meetings and conversations are over. They were followed intently not only here in the FRG but in other European countries and throughout the world. The visit was the major event in current political life. Its fruitful results are reflected in the Soviet-West German documents, which are called on to play an important party both in the development of bilateral relations and in the cause of strengthening detente.

Millions of people listened with immense attention to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's address on West German television yesterday evening. In these May days the appeal to do everything to prevent the past from repeating itself and to avert a new world war rang out with particular force.

The peoples of both countries know what war is. Some 33 years ago beautiful Hamburg was ruins and ashes.

And how many Soviet people perished in these parts! Tens of thousands of our citizens are buried just in Neuengamme, near Hamburg, where there was a concentration camp. A wreath was laid there today, at the monument to the victims of fascism, on behalf of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Not forgetting the lessons of history and relying on the positive experience of recent years, our countries and peoples are striving to strengthen the foundations of neighborliness and a peaceful future.

And although building such relations between states with different social systems is no easy matter, good preconditions have now been established--and the visit showed this--for eliminating the difficulties encountered, advancing further in Soviet-West German relations, and jointly promoting detente, peace and cooperation in and outside Europe.

The overwhelming majority of political circles and the public in the FRG assess with satisfaction the results of the Bonn talks and point to their major significance.

Immediately after the ceremony seeing off the high-ranking Soviet guest Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt said in a talk with PRAVDA correspondents at Hamburg airport:

"The visit by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, visibly and tangibly revealed the improved quality and fruitfulness of the political exchange of opinions. There have never before been such frank talks, full of trust, touching on nearly all world political and economic questions, including disarmament, between the Soviet leadership and the federal government. Both sides are convinced that in the future they can and will raise the qualitative level which has been achieved. In this respect the visit which has taken place, which was characterized by close mutual contact, is of key significance.

As for its international significance, "H. Schmidt went on, "I would like to mention that, the 1970 Moscow treaty, the four-powers agreement and other well-known document it would not have been possible to make such progress in the cause of detente as has been observed in the last decade. This also relates to the future, since relations between the USSR and the FRG are a significant factor in detente in Europe. That is why I suggest that the visit by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and those accompanying him has furthered not only the development of our bilateral relations but also the cause of international detente and has given it new impetus. I am convinced that our allies and partners in the West assess this in the same way.

"To the question of whether we are satisfied with the results of the summit meeting I can answer with a definite 'yes,'" the head of the FRG Government stated in conclusion.

Such prominent figures in the West German economy as (G. Birnbaum), (E. Momzen) and (V. Korf) speak highly of the agreement which was signed on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of the economy and industry. In their opinion, the agreement makes economic ties stable and lasting and realizes the ideas which were put forward 5 years ago during the first top-level Soviet visit to the FRG.

"L.I. Brezhnev's visit was very useful. The talks which took place on the whole lived up to the expectations which were attached to them," W. Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party faction in the Bundestag, said in a talk with us.

The West German public followed with extraordinary interest the discussion of disarmament questions during the visit. As many people told us in the press centers corridors, such a major, important and profound talk on the main problem of modern international life has never before been held on the banks of the Rhine. "Disarmament," the press here writes, "was the topic which was posed in the most diverse forms in Bonn during these days, a topic on which a leading role invariably belongs to L.I. Brezhnev, whenever he speaks." Commentaries note that the USSR and the FRG found a common language on a whole series of important questions above all to the effect that political detente must be supplemented by military detente.

The will for a peaceful future was unambiguously expressed today by the Hamburg workers who gathered around the historic house in (Tarpenbeckstrasse), where the ardent communist Ernst Thaelmann lived. They came here with banners, placards and pennants expressing feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people and the solidarity of West German communists with Lenin's party. The working people greeted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with shouts of "hurrah!", "friendship!" and "peace!' and with an ovation, when he arrived at the Ernst Thaelmann museum, where he was fraternally greeted by leaders of the German Communist Party. Veterans of the German workers' movement were presented to the guest, among them Magda (Langkhans), Thaelmann's comrade in arms. Leonid Ilich made an entry in the distinguished visitors' book.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the Ernst Thaelmann Museum in Hamburg was a truly moving moment," Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, tells us. "On the threshold of the liberation day from Hitlerite fascism the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman honored the memory of the unbending fighter against fascism, imperialism and war. This is more than an expression of solidarity with West German communists, it symbolizes the essence of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which are trying to do everything to remove the threat of a new world war from the peoples and to insure lasting peace.

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and his talks and speeches showed millions of our citizens that the USSR is in favor of the further development of neighborly relations with the FRG, the continuation of detente and the resolution of the disarmament problem. This will leave a profound mark on people's awareness. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's trip was a new peace mission, which will serve the fundamental interests not only of our peoples, but the interests of universal peace."

These May days have again convincingly shown the importance and fruitfulness of top-level meetings. The visit which has just finished and its results give grounds for regarding the future with confidence and optimism. The task now lies in embodying the agreements which have been reached in real deeds and joint efforts in the international arena in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and of strengthening detente and peace.

GDR Paper Assesses Visit

LD102038Y Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, May 10, TASS--The official visit to the FRG of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev is an important contribution to the cause of strengthening peace, to curbing the arms race and to continuing the process of detente in Europe and all over the world, writes the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. This visit and its results go beyond the limits of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG and are undoubtedly of great significance for ensuring peace in Europe. GDR public followed the course of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG with great attention.

The four days of the visit, the newspaper goes on to write, were packed with great and important political work. The Soviet leader conducted on all of those days detailed talks with FRG statesmen. He met with the chairmen of SPD, FDP, CDU, CSU and the German Communist Party DKP. In his principled statements he repeatedly touched upon topical issues of international politics and bilateral relations.

Leonid Brezhnev availed himself of his stay in Hamburg to pay tribute to the memory of Earnst Thaelmann, whom he described as a great friend of the Soviet Union, a prominent son of the German people and a fighter for peace and communist ideals.

General secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet spoke in his television address to citizens of the FRG on the international significance of the visit and the results achieved in its course. Leonid Brezhnev resolutely declared for ending the arms race, which calls in question mankind's future. There must be no war, he declared.

It is an open secret, that there are forces in the West, and not in the least in the FRG, disliking the principles of peaceful coexistence, goodneighbourliness and cooperation among states with different social systems, the newspaper writes. These forces systematically mount anti-Soviet campaigns, instigate difficulties, try to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and stir up the arms race.

It is necessary to struggle for peace and work consistently for deepening detente and making it irreversible, Leonid Brezhnev stressed speaking in Bonn. Touching upon the neutron bomb, he said that it shall never be created. There is now no more ripe and urgent task than that of shutting off all channels for the arms race, both in the field of nuclear and conventional arms.

These fundamental objectives for all peoples are at the same time a firm stand of the GDR. The contribution to strengthening peace and continuing the process of detente, which was made by Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, meets with general approval in the GDR. The German Democratic Republic, which is a firm part of the community of the socialist states, the NEUSES DEUTSCHLAND stresses in conclusion, will further do its utmost to resolve the problems, which will ensure peace and security in our continent and lead to concrete steps for curbing the arms race and towards disarmament, and also deliver mankind from the threat of a new war.

UK'S OWEN ON IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD101553Y Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 10, TASS--British Foreign Secretary David Owen has emphasized the importance of improving Anglo-Soviet relations. For Britain it would be absurd not to strive, in carrying out its foreign policy, for a more profound understanding of the interests of the Soviet Union, he said speaking at a meeting of the Anglo-Soviet parliamentary group.

The USSR, the foreign secretary noted, is one of the biggest states of the world. Its policy intertwines with the national interests of Britain and its allies. Both countries participate in a whole number of negotiations on the most important international problems. Entering a dialogue with the USSR--on different questions and on different levels, David Owen said, the hope is to establish mutual relations which will reduce to the minimum the misunderstandings between our two countries and deepen mutual understanding, despite differences in ideologies and interests. Closer cooperation between our countries, David Owen said, is necessary for solution of the basic problems of detente: the problem of limitation of the arms race and the problem of disarmament, the problem of full implementation of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the problem of further deepening of East-West relations so that the favourable changes that are beginning to manifest themselves in Europe should involve other areas of the world. Touching upon trade relations with the USSR, the minister emphasized that in this sphere Britain lags behind its partners, France and the FRG, which attach great significance to consolidation of economic, just as political and cultural, links with the Soviet Union. The experience of the past 25 years shows that good and stable East-West contacts, political, economic and cultural, are a pressing necessity, David Owen said in conclusion. The British Government is fully determined to follow the lines of improving the relations with the Soviet Union, which would meet not only the interests of the whole world, but also the national interests of Britain and the USSR.

UK RIGHTISTS' VIEWS ON NATO, NEUTRON BOMB HIT

LD101613Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Shelkov article: "The Opponents of Detente"]

[Text] The conservative British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH carried in a recent issue an article examining the state of affairs on the NATO northern flank. The article is blatantly provocative. It attributes to the Soviet Union intentions which it has never had. The author of the article asserts, citing "the opinion of many officers of NATO and the Norwegian Armed Forces that, for example, "Moscow would like to take over the northern part of Norway."

For a long time THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has specialized in blatant anti-Soviet fabrications. This newspaper's aim is simple: The British reader who is deprived of correct information about the foreign and domestic policies of the socialist states, should day in and day out receive a certain proportion of downright lies about the Soviet Union. Then it will be somewhat easier for the NATO generals to get ever more millions for arms.

The publisher's actions of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and those who are behind them reflect the general line of British rightwing circles of undermining the detente process. The speeches of several extremely responsible military and political figures in the country are deliberately anti-Soviet in nature. For example, as THE TIMES newspaper reports, during a visit to Iran Conservative Party leader M. Thatcher came out in support of the neutron weapons production. The Western allies, she stated, should persist both in the matter of the neutron bomb and in the matter of strategic arms limitation until the Soviet Union "agrees to make concessions." In other words, M. Thatcher is calling openly for the West to obtain one-sided advantages over the East.

Moreover, the Tory leader demanded quite recently that British Prime Minister J. Callaghan support without reservations the words of N. Cameron, British chief of Defense Staff, which were hostile to the Soviet Union. As is known, he stated when visiting China that Peking and London have "a common enemy--the capital of which is Moscow."

The democratic circles of the British public follow the conservative's maneuvers with alarm. Their attempts to sow animosity and suspicion in relations between the European peoples and to misinform public opinion are in flagrant contradiction of the provisions of the final act of the all-European conference and diverge from the fundamental interests of the European peoples, including the British people.

SPANISH FOREIGN DEBT CAUSE FOR CONCERN

LD071104Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 07[illegible] GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"The bondage of debts into which Spain has fallen restricts her freedom and in the political field enables Washington to exert growing pressure on Madrid," says PRAVDA commentator Vladimir Chernyshev.

At the present time, the commentator states, Spain's debt to other states and also to private foreign banks has reached $15 billion, which amounts to over $400 of debt obligations for every inhabitant of the country.

Spain's debt to the International Monetary Fund, which is her biggest creditor, amounts to almost $1 billion.

Spain's indebtedness to American private banks is also rapidly growing.

Spain's indebtedness, the commentator concludes, is growing at a frightening rate, and this cannot fail to alarm the Spaniards, who are resolutely demanding that an independent course be followed and that democratic changes be implemented.

BREZHNEV AUTHORIZES AWARD TO BELGIAN WAR HERO

LD101743Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1354 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 May--The Soviet Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, has been awarded posthumously to a Belgian citizen, Marina Shafrova-Marutayeva. She was given this award for courage and valor in the struggle against fascism during World War II. A decree on the award has been signed by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Shafrova-Marutayeva, Russian by descent, joined the ranks of the antifascist fighters during the Belgian occupation of 1940. On 8 December, on instructions from the Belgian resistance, she killed the aide to the military commendant of Brussels. The Hitlerite military-political tribunal executed the courageous patriot.

After the war Shafrova-Marutayeva's remains were reburied at the Iksel commune cemetery with the honors paid to national heroes.

12 REPORTED KILLED IN IRAN ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

LD101120Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Teheran, May 10 TASS--According to the local press, anti-government demonstrations have again been held in Iran. According to the Teheran press, 12 persons were killed in clashes held between demonstrators and police units in the town of Qum, and 10 persons were killed in Tabriz. Many demonstrators were seriously wounded. Anti-government demonstrations were also held in other towns of Iran.

BEGIN RETURNS FROM U.S.; NO CHANGE ON SETTLEMENTS

LD101634Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 10, TASS--Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin has returned to Tel Aviv upon completion of his long tour of the United States. Its aim was to have confirmation and envigoration of Washington's support for the Israeli ruling circles' aggressive policy. In a statement upon arrival, he noted that he had found in the United States "understanding" and "friendly atmosphere". M. Begin has made it clear that his government, as before, considers its plans of granting "a partial autonomy" to the population of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza sector as the acceptable foundation for continued negotiations with Egypt and signing a separate peace with it. This plan, advanced by Tel Aviv a few months ago, is known to be fully rejecting a possibility of establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and this plan envisages the preservation of the Israeli military presence in the Western Bank and in the Gaza sector. In accordance with the plan, approved by the United States, Israel intends to keep its troops and paramilitary settlements also on other occupied Arab lands, including in the Sinai Peninsula.

In the face of such a tough stand, President as-Sadat so far does not dare to sign a separate agreement, fearing that his overt capitulation to Israel's diktat might lead to an explosion of discontent inside the country and will further increase isolation of the Egyptian regime in the Arab world.

Therefore, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the Israeli plan can be altered to make its wordings look "more pleasant" for Egypt. But there is no intention to change the essence of Israel's stand. The Israeli leaders, encouraged by the American support, are confident that in the final account As-Sadat will agree to their demands. Inclining the Egyptian president to the earliest conclusion of a separate deal, they draw his attention to the fact that Egypt has no grounds to expect any American pressure that could make Israel alter its stand.

Increased Bellicosity

LD110930Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] The Arab press points to the increase in Israel's bellicosity, especially since the visit by Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the United States. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Beirut: [begin recording]

The hardening of this aggressive policy is concretely confirmed in Lebanon, a country which, together with other Arab states, has become the object of a treacherous incursion by the Israeli interventionists. In spite of the demands of the UN Security Council, the Tel Aviv rulers continue to categorically refuse to withdraw their army from southern Lebanon.

And is this any cause for wonder since during the celebrations in the United States to mark Israel's 30th anniversary not one single U.S. leader uttered a single word of condemnation about this new aggression by the Israeli brass hats? Nor is it a coincidence that after having enlisted further support from Washington the Tel Aviv leaders continue to reiterate these days that Israel will never agree to withdraw its troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and will never agree to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Commenting on the dangerous situation in the Middle East which has arisen--for which imperialism, Zionism and reaction are to blame--the Arab press is not only very skeptical about the chances of a Middle East settlement but also predicts a worsening of the situation in the region. The unending deliveries of modern U.S. weapons to Israel, the Damascus paper TISHRIN writes, is inciting the Israeli adventurists to continue with the policy of "proceeding from a position of strength," the policy of occupation and expansion. Another Syrian paper, AL-BA'TH, points out that attempts to impose Israeli peace conditions are becoming especially obvious now. It is precisely for this reason that the United States is, on the one hand, ceaselessly arming Israel, and on the other is trying to split the Arabs in order to move forward the separate talks between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

ZIONISM, 'HOSTILE TO PEACE,' SEEN AS ENEMY OF MANKIND

LD110858Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11 TASS--Zionism embodies all the main features of world imperialist reaction--expansionism, racism, and an irreconcilable hostility to peace and progress, says the article headlined "The Subversive Strategy of Zionism" published in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) today.

Zionism [is] actively at work against the international working class and national liberation movement, against the ideas of communism, and against the countries of the socialist community. The hatred for socialism, peace and progress of the peoples has always been the basis of the Zionists' activities, the newspaper writes.

Zionism endangers not only the Arab peoples of the Middle East. Zionism is the enemy of the whole of mankind, for Zionism is for the frustration of the relaxation of international tensions.

Zionists, just as the other imperialists, consider it their number one task to combat communism, and seek to ensure in this struggle the support of any, most [as received] reactionary forces of imperialism, the article points out.

In our days the carrying out of a large-scale ideological sabotage which is designed to prove 'the existence of anti-semitism' in the Soviet Union is the main direction of the subversive activity of Zionism and its instrument--the Israeli secret services--against the Soviet Union, the newspaper points out. Zionist-Israeli special services together with the secret services of NATO countries actively participate in world reaction's 'psychological warfare' against the USSR.

Relying on the support of NATO special services, the Israeli secret service set up sabotage groups in a whole number of countries of the world. Those groups make attacks on progressive Arab figures, on fighters against Zionism, and stir up 'psychological warfare' against many peoples of the world. Zionist gangsterism has become an everyday phenomenon in many states.

Israel increases the extent of its isolation in the world community with every passing year, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA emphasizes. The Tel Aviv ruling circles' racist aggressive policy arouses the indignation of hundreds of millions of people in the world and threatens the future of the Israeli people.

CONTINUING ISRAELI PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD081457Y Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Borisov reports: The Israeli military is continuing armed provocations in south Lebanon. Despite a symbolic withdrawal of troops from the frontiers of the socalled "security belt", which stretches from the Mediterranean coast to the Hermon foothills, the Israeli aggressors continue actually controlling the areas they left. Military patrols are systematically sent there to search for guerrillas and progressive elements. Last night Israeli units, supported by armoured vehicles, intruded into the Kfar Shuba and Kfar Hamman villages in eastern Arqub, herded all residents into central squares and interrogated them, demanding information about the presence of outsiders in villages.

The Israeli artillery was shelling the positions of Lebanese national-patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement in the area of the An-Nabatiyah town. A large calibre shell directly hit the town's central electric power station. About 70 villages in the vicinities of An-Nabatiyah, Marj 'Uyun, Zahrani and Jazzin had no electricity for 24 hours.

The Israeli command disallows residents on the occupied territories to carry out agricultural work and keeps in force the order on termination of any traffic between settlements in the captured 8 kilometre zone along the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. According to witnesses, Israeli planes constantly make intelligence flights over Lebanon's territory north of the Litani River. They also repeatedly appeared in the sky over the Lebanese capital.

ISRAELIS FALSELY ARREST, INTERROGATE CYPRIOT JOURNALIST

LD101640Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Chertenkov reports:

The trial of the progressive Cypriot journalist P. Paschalis continues in Tel Aviv. He was arrested on a trumped-up charge of "subverting the security" of

Addressing the court, Paschalis strongly condemned the practices of the prison authorities whereby they tried to get the "evidence" they needed during the investigation. Following his arrest, the Cypriot journalist was interrogated for many hours without the slightest respite. During the entire interrogation blood-curdling shrieks of another inmate, who was being tortured in an adjacent room, could be heard. Paschalis was subjected to blackmail, threats and various kinds of psychological pressure.

Cypriot public opinion is indignant over the atrocities of the Tel Aviv authorities.

A few days ago a Paschalis defence committee was set up here, which was joined by representatives of the trade union, women's, youth, and other mass organisations.

In a statement published by the committee today, it pointed out that Paschalis is being tried on false accusations in retaliation for his truthful and sharp reports and documentary films indicating the expansionist aggressive policy of Israel.

ISRAELI POLICE TERRORIZE PEOPLE ON WEST BANK

LD081528Y Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports: Police terror persists on the Israeli occupied Arab lands. Extremists from the "Gush Emunim" organization demolish houses of Arab residents in the Lukua village in the vicinity of the town of Hebron on the Western Bank of the River Jordan, and built instead their own houses out of prefabricated parts. The movement of local residents in the area of construction is prohibited. Preparations are also underway for establishing an Israeli settlement not far from the town of Halhul. Mayors of towns on the Western Bank have been strongly disallowed to make any political statements against the occupation authorities, in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. For the mayor of Nabulus it is prohibited to even meet other mayors.

With actions of protest of the Arab residents against the occupation regime continuing unabated, the invaders take more bitter punitive measures. Hundreds of people were arrested in the past three days alone in different towns and settlements in the Western Bank, according to the Palestinian information agency--WAFA. Israeli military tribunals hurriedly pass stern sentences on arrested persons. Thus in Nabulus and Ramallah 18 Palestinian Arabs were sentenced to prison terms from 2 to 18 years on charges of their being members of the Palestine resistance movement and of having put up resistance to the occupation authorities.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS TIES WITH USSR

LD061609Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Aden, May 6, TASS--Democratic Yemen will go on expanding and strengthening its relations with the world revolutionary movement, primarily with the friendly Soviet Union and other socialist countries, it was stated by Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Front and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who delivered a lecture here on the principles of the republic's foreign policy. The foreign policy of the republic, he said, is based on the creative application of the principles of international solidarity of workers and peaceful coexistence. Its main task at the present stage of the country's development is to create favourable conditions in the international arena to carry out the tasks set by the eighth plenary meeting of the front's Central Committee. The main one of these, Muti pointed out, is to create a party of a new type. The foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Yemen confirmed that together with the other progressive Arab states his country would exert efforts to thwart the plans of international imperialism, Zionism and reaction. It will come out in the future too for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create an independent state. It solidarizes with the struggle of the people of Oman, who, guided by the Oman people's liberation front, are waging a resolute struggle against the puppet regime of Sultan Qabus.

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

LD101534Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] An Iraqi Government delegation has arrived in Moscow for talks on economic cooperation. Agriculture, geological prospecting, oil extraction and the training of national cadres will be discussed. For example, the two sides will discuss the possibility of building a new hydropower station on the Diyala River with an output of 240,000 kilowatts.

PLO LEADER STRONGLY CRITICIZES SUDANESE PRESIDENT

LD081710Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, May 8, TASS--Zuhayr Muhsin, chief of the Military Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization has strongly criticised actions of Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, who in the recent time, touring Arab capitals, has been making attempts to lead the As-Sadat regime out of isolation in the Arab world, to smooth over differences that have taken on point as a result of his capitulatory course for a separate settlement with Israel. In an interview to the newspaper AL-BA'TH, published at a time of Numayri's visit to Damascus, Zuhayr Muhsin pointed out: "Numayri's mission is turned down both in form and substance. It is within the limits of an imperialist conspiracy, aimed at emasculating and undermining the staunchness of Arab peoples, eliminating the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the whole Palestinian cause, the call, made by Numayri, is in the final account a call for capitulation but not for solidarity. To qualify this call as a call for solidarity is to make [as received] a fraud and a swindle. Such a fraud will not find response amid the popular masses in any of the Arab countries." Zuhayr Muhsin emphasized it is impossible to discuss ideas of solidarity with the enemy or the enemy's ally. He said in conclusion that between Arab countries, true to the demands of struggle against the Israeli aggression, the solidarity exists without any superfluous calls, and this solidarity now manifests itself more strikingly than ever before.

ARAB LEADERS CRITICIZE POLICY FOLLOWED BY AS-SADAT

Syrian President

LD101500Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, May 10, TASS--At the present time Syria is waging a two-fold fight. Firstly, it struggles against the Zionist aggression for the liberation of the occupied territories. Secondly, it strives for the all-round development of the country, the Ba'th Party secretary-general, president of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad, said here at the opening of the 3rd congress of Syrian teachers. He specially mentioned the damage caused to the Arab nation by the defeatist policy of the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat. This policy has aggravated the situation in the Middle East, Hafiz al-Asad said, thus making us further rally our ranks. We stand for peace, the Syrian president declared, but we will continue to oppose any attempts to capitulate before the enemy and we will inevitably win.

PLO Political Chief

LD101448Y Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 10, TASS--It is quite clear that As-Sadat's initiative has fully exhausted itself and failed. This has been stated in an interview to the radio station "Voice of Palestine" and the Palestinian information agency, WAFA, by chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization F. Qaddumi. As was repeatedly noted by the international public, he said, As-Sadat's desire to reach a separate settlement with Israel led to nothing and only made it possible for M. Begin to take an even tougher stand towards solution of the Middle East conflict and to demand new concessions from the Arabs. It can be confidently stated, F. Qaddumi stressed, that As-Sadat's initiative has been largely detrimental to Arab unity and solution of the Palestinian problem. Therefore, if the Arab leaders are really to restore Arab solidarity, this is necessary to do on the basis of renunciation of As-Sadat's initiative. F. Qaddumi noted that the United States continues to hold a hostile stand towards the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and establishment of an independent Palestinian state, it fully coordinates its actions with M. Begin. Therefore, any discourse about alleged differences with Israel are at variance with reality.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

GREEK COMMON MARKET ENTRY, CABINET RESHUFFLE LINKED

LD101435Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 10, TASS--A partial reshuffle of the Greek Government headed by Konstandinos Karamanlis was announced here. Yeoryios Rallis, former minister of coordination and planning, took up the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The former head of the Greek diplomacy, Panayiotis Papaligouras, according to press reports, announced his resignation on political grounds. Athanasios Taliadhouros, minister of agriculture, also left the cabinet to be replaced by the former finance minister, Ioannis Boutos. New ministers in the Greek Government are Mitsotakis (minister of coordination and planning) and Kanellopoulos (finance minister).

The cabinet reshuffle, observers note, is caused by the acute problems encountered by the country because of its coming entry in the Common Market.

SHITIKOV TALKS WITH DELEGATIONS FROM CYPRUS, TURKEY

Talks With Cypriots

LD031239Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 28 April A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, received a delegation of the Cyprus Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

During a friendly talk there was discussion of current problems of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean area, and of measures by the public of both countries to promote the successful holding of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Talks With Turks

LD111054Y Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 11, TASS--Sirri Atalay, president of the Senate of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

Today he had a friendly conversation with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the same day Sirri Atalay laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's tomb near the Kremlin wall.

SKACHKOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA, SIGNS PROTOCOL

Meets Journalists

LD092129Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] In Luanda meetings are being held by an intergovernmental Soviet-Angolan commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade. The Soviet delegation is led by the chairman of the State Committee for Economic Ties with Foreign Countries, Semen Skachkov. He said in an interview to Angolan journalists that the Soviet Union would continue to give aid to Angola to develop its economy. Semen Skachkov denounced attempts of the republic's enemies to interfere with the peaceful labor of its people. One such attempt was the recent attack on Angola by the South African racists.

Details of Protocol

LD101825Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, 10 May, TASS--A protocol was signed here today at the session of the Soviet-Angolan intergovernmental mixed commission for questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade. The protocol was signed on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] by Carlos Rocha, deputy prime minister of the PRA.

The commission, the protocol says, notes with satisfaction that from the moment that the agreements of 26 May 1976 were concluded on economic and technical cooperation and on trade between the USSR and the PRA mutually advantageous cooperation has been developing successfully between the USSR and Angola in economics, trade [words indistinct] and technology. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, it was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Angolan cooperation is expanding constantly and is strengthening on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and PRA.

At the same time as the protocol, directions for economic and technical cooperation and for trade between the USSR and PRA for 1978-80 as well as other intergovernmental documents were agreed upon. They note the mutual resolve of the two countries to continue to develop and deepen cooperation in agriculture, industry and power engineering, fisheries, construction, transportation, public health and the training of national cadres. They also envisage an increase in trade exchange and the granting by the USSR of assistance in organizing the work of the state apparatus of the PRA. It has been decided to hold a routine session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Angolan mixed commission on questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade in Moscow in 1979.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAID ON ANGOLAN VILLAGE DESCRIBED

LD101656Y Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, May 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports: There are debris of adobe huts and heaps of ashes in the place of burnt-down tents. Text books were scattered by a shock wave near the ruined building of a school. Ruins are everywhere.

This is how Cassinga, a large populated locality in the south of Angola, looks now. It was razed to the ground by troops of the racist Republic of South Africa which invaded the territory of the People's Republic of Angola on May 4.

Four Mirage fighter bombers appeared at dawn over Cassinga, said Greenville Matongo, member of the national Executive Council of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The planes dropped bombs and swooped down on the populated locality to strafe it. New planes then appeared, and more bombs were dropped. A task force landed from C-130 Hercules transport planes.

A large group of Angolan and foreign journalists was present at a press conference held by Greenville Matongo. They were invited to Cassinga by the board of revolutionary orientation of the MPLA Workers' Party.

Representatives of SWAPO and people of Cassinga who hid in the forests during the raid of South African troops on the village spoke at the press conference about horrible atrocities of the racist thugs. Paratroopers fired on the Namibian refugee camp in Cassinga. Hundreds of old people, women and children were killed in the raid. There is a large common grave in the valley near the river. About 500 people were buried there.

In this way the Pretoria regime, which is backed by NATO countries, tries to intimidate sovereign African states, to hamper the development of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, G. Matongo said. But the racists miscalculated. Ours is a just cause, and we shall achieve true independence.

Conditions for Border Peace

LD102110Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The armed forces of Angola have driven out of the country detachments of the South African Armed Forces which had invaded its southern regions. The strikes of the South African aggressors were aimed against the town of Cassinga and the nearby camp of [word indistinct]. At the same time the racists invaded zones bordering (?along) Namibia. As a result of their raid, the casualties among the peaceful Angolan civilian population and Namibian refugees ran into several hundred people. Serious harm was inflicted upon the mining enterprises of Angola. This latest act of aggression by the Pretoria rulers has triggered resolute condemnation throughout the world.

Political observers draw attention to the fact that the South African aggression was undertaken immediately after the Armed Forces of Angola successfully carried out the operation for clearing out the southern province of Cuando Cubango from the gangs of the puppet group UNITA, [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] which were sent into the country from Namibia, occupied by Vorster. The documents which were captured during that operation and which are in the hands of the Angolan authorities directly indicate that the UNITA gangs were financed and trained by the same Pretoria regime. The assignment which was given to these gangs was to proclaim in Cuando Cubango a puppet black Angolan republic, which, according to the imperialists and neocolonialist circles standing behind UNITA, was to become a bridgehead for struggling against the lawful government. However, the defeat of the UNITA gangs by the armed forces of the republic disrupted the plans of the racists and their backers. It was precisely after that that they decided to undertake direct armed action against Angola.

The Soviet people resolutely support the condemnation of the aggression of the South African authorities against Angola. Together with the peoples of the African countries, the Soviet people consider that the total responsibility for the mass killings, for the damage done to Angola, together with the Vorster regime, should be shared by its Western backers, which are continuining to supply South Africa with weaponry.

The situation which has developed on the borders of Angola leaves no doubt that a necessary condition for insuring peace and security in that region is the immediate withdrawal of the racist troops from the territory of Namibia. Any neocolonialist settlement of the future of that country which allows the presence of South African forces on Namibian land will lead only to the point where the fascist rulers of Pretoria will continue to use Namibia as a bridgehead for aggression, for subversive actions against neighboring independent states, and preserve any kind of control of the racists over Namibia represents a threat to peace in Africa and international security as a whole.

PLANS FOR SOMALI EXPANSION INTO KENYA, ETHIOPIA REPORTED

LD101943Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, May 10, TASS--As the DAILY NATION newspaper reports, former colonel of the Somali Armed Forces Abdallah Yusuf Ahmad went over to Kenya together with a group of army officers.

The government KENYA NEWS AGENCY reports that Abdallah Yusuf Ahmad accused Somali authorities of preparing an invasion of Kenya. This plan, according to him, was not carried out because the regular units of the Somali Army based near the border with Kenya did not have sufficient equipment and ammunition.

In this connection, local observers note the reports according to which military cargoes are delivered at present to the airport of the Somali capital in U.S.-made Boeing planes from Iran and Saudi Arabia. Seven planes arrive there every night.

Nationalistic sentiments are again stirred up in the country by calls to carry on the struggle for implementing the expansionist plans of creating "great Somalia".

The special bulletin of the so-called Western Somali Liberation Front carries reports on the alleged successes of rebels in Ogaden and claims that fighting is continuing in that part of Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIAN MINISTER SAYS HIS COUNTRY WILL BE NONALINED

LD110942Y Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 11 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 11, TASS--Socialist Ethiopia, guided by the principles set out in the program of the national-democratic revolution, firmly adheres to the course of nonalignment and is sincerely interested in developing cooperation with neighbouring countries. This was declared by Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister for external affairs of Ethiopia.

He emphasized that during the last four years the Ethiopian revolution achieved big successes in the economic and political fields, crushed the plot of the internal and external reaction and is further advancing in the interests of the world popular masses.

NKOMO DENIES THERE ARE DIFFERENCES IN PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD091830Y Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, May 9, TASS--After making the disgraceful deal with collaborationists on the so-called "internal settlement" the Rhodesian racialists killed more than a thousand Africans, said Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front speaking on Zambian television. According to the data we have, he said, some twenty people die daily at the hands of butchers. The racialist authorities expelled more than two million Africans into "fortified villages", which as a matter of fact do not differ from concentration camps.

The Smith regime is trying to camouflage stepped up repressions by the farce with the "amnesty" of freedom fighters. While releasing prisoners through the front door, Joshua Nkomo noted, the Salisbury authorities immediately send them back to prison.

Joshua Nkomo refuted the slanderous fabrications of the Western propaganda about the differences allegedly existing within the Patriotic Front. There is full unity and accord among the leaders of the front heading the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people against the racialist oppressors, he stressed. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front will carry on the armed struggle up to ultimate victory over the racialist regime, Joshua Nkomo stressed.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ZAMBIA, MAURITIUS

LD101335Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow on 7 May for an official visit to Zambia and Mauritius at the invitation of these countries' parliaments.

AFRICAN SYMPATHIES FOR SOCIALIST IDEAS EXAMINED

LD102152Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Viktor Sidenko commentary]

[Text] (?Joseph Salem) of Zomba, Malawi, has sent in a letter disputing the fact that socialist ideas are winning the sympathies of ever more Africans. Don't kid yourself, he says; African nations and their responsible leaders are turning to the tested forms of partnership with private enterprise and the values of Western democracy more and more often, and he cites the experience of Ghana and Egypt as a case in point.

Viktor Sidenko writes in this connection:

It makes one wonder whether things are really the way you contend, Mr (?Salem). Let's turn to the facts to see what is what. Indeed, there have been cases in history when the development of several African countries that had proclaimed socialism as their ideal was brought to a halt, and in some cases it even went in reverse. That was what happened, say, in Egypt in recent years. However, I'm sure these are just exceptions and not the rule, and the overall trend of development is far from showing that the mass of Africans are disenchanted with the socialist choice.

It is just the other way round: the number of the socialist-oriented countries on the continent has more than doubled over the past decade. Among those that have joined their ranks were Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar, Guinea Bissau, Benin, the Congo and Ethiopia--and the list is far from complete. So there's hardly any need to prove further that the ideas of social progress are gaining strength. And the balance in favor of socialism in Africa would be even more convincing were it not for the influence of external imperialist forces: They are interested in bolstering up reactionary social structures. And the Peking leaders are also contributing to the campaign to discredit socialist ideas; they are trying to convert the mass of Africans to the Maoist faith.

And the fact that in such conditions the striving for socialism among the African nations is increasing only proves the vital force of socialist ideas. Sometimes people come to realize the progressive nature of socialism only after their country goes through the crucible of capitalist neocolonialism.

You mention Ghana, Mr (?Salem). True, its progressive development was interrupted by a reactionary coup and, as is known, imperialist intelligence services had a finger in it. But what happened afterwards? After Nkrumah, a bunch of reactionary generals came to power. Later they were succeeded by the Busia neocolonialist regime. Those leaders turned to the so-called tested forms of partnership with private enterprises and the values of Western democracy, which appeal to your heart so much, and within several years they managed to bring the country to the verge of a national catastrophe. And it is significant that the present Ghanaian authorities, having brought down these bankrupt politicians, are seeking to restore the national dignity of their country and to achieve economic stability by turning precisely to Kwame Nkrumah's heritage in many respects.

The people of Madagascar have gone through similar trouble. They have learned all the pleasures of a so-called partnership with Western capitalism from their own bitter experience.

Of course, the socialist choice isn't an insurance policy or a safeguard against any misfortune. The choice itself doesn't guarantee that those who undertake to put socialist ideals into practice will be able to avoid mistakes or setbacks. There still remains the threat of bureaucratic or bourgeois degeneration of part of the leadership. This entails its isolation from the mass of the people, the loss of touch with them, and results in ignoring economic laws; it attempts to bypass certain stages of development. The danger of this type of mistake is particularly great in the initial stages of the national democratic revolution when it is necessary to overcome the inertia of the colonial past, holding up the advance.

It would be wrong to shut one's eyes to those negative factors, and yet we shouldn't overlook the main thing--the increased stability of Africa's revolutionary democratic forces to learn from their mistakes and setbacks and to adjust their policies to the concrete situation. And in this I see a guarantee of further victories for socialism in Africa, Viktor Sidenko writes in conclusion.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO NIGERIA--A Soviet economic delegation has left Moscow for Nigeria, where it's to have talks about building a big steel mill. The mill has been designed by Soviet specialists. The first section of it is planned to produce 1.3 million tons of steel a year. The output is then to be increased to 5 million tons a year. Soviet geologists have discovered big deposits of iron ore and coking coal in Nigeria, and this should meet the needs of the mills for many years. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 6 May 78 LD]

NONALINED POLICY, CLOSE TIES TO USSR GOALS OF AFGHAN LEADER

LD1015447 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 10 May 78 LD

["Main Trends of Afghanistan's Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 10, TASS--The pursuing of independent peaceful policy of non-alignment, of positive and active neutrality under the principles of peaceful coexistence, consolidation of goodneighbourly relations with all countries of the region, development and all-round widening of friendly relations with our great northern neighbour, the Soviet Union--such are the main trends of our foreign policy, Nur Mohammad Taraki, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] said in his speech over Radio Kabul. We declare for the preservation of international peace, for general and complete disarmament, for liquidation of foreign military bases in lands of others, for further development and deepening of the process of international detente, he said. The new government also comes out in support of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We solidarise with Arab peoples in their struggle for liberation of all Israel-occupied lands and we support the just demands of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to create an independent Palestinian state.

The priority tasks of the Government of the DRA are to ensure territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of the country, resolute protection of the gains of the April revolution, creation of genuine unity of all national, progressive and patriotic forces, Nur Mohammad Taraki said.

Touching upon the economic situation in the country, the prime minister emphasized the need of liquidating economic backwardness, of creating independent national economy, industrialisation of the country and the raising of the living standards of the population. To achieve this it is necessary to implement a democratic land reform in the interests of the working peasants, to cultivate virgin soils, to liquidate feudal and pre-feudal relations, to strengthen the state sector in economy through scientific planning and implementation of effective control over the use of natural resources, to achieve democratisation of social life and a just solution of the national problem, to liquidate the influence of neo-colonialism, imperialism and dependence on it in different spheres of economy, culture and ideology.

The prime minister called further for purging the state apparatus of counter-revolutionary anti-democratic elements, for consolidation of the National Liberation Army of the DRA, for ensuring complete and just rights of the patriotically-minded officers and men, above all their right to broad participation in the country's social and political life.

Other measures envisage ensurance of guarantees of democratic rights and freedoms, implementation of political and economic demands of broad sections of the population--workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, intelligentsia, small traders and patriotically-minded clergy, adoption of democratic laws in all spheres, abrogation of laws and provisions contradicting the principles of the revolution, ensurance of equality of women.

Nur Mohammad Taraki called for radical revision of the revenue and spending budgets of the state so as to increase allocations for the development of industry, education and health services. The ensurance of universal, obligatory and free primary education and an effective literacy campaign, the spreading of free education so as to train national cadres of technicians and creation of a free system of medical services for the population are also important tasks.

"Now that the Revolutionary Council and the government assumed the implementation of great and important historic tasks, we urge the entire people to rally their ranks under the banner of unity and alliance of all democratic and progressive national forces, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan so as to carry the national revolution of the Afghan people to its ultimate victory", Nur Mohammad Taraki said in conclusion.

KOSYGIN, ZIA-UL-HAQ EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON PAKISTAN DAY

LD062010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, head of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, a telegram in which he conveyed to the friendly people of Pakistan his congratulations and wishes for prosperity and progress on the occasion of the national festival of the country, Pakistan Day.

In his reply, the head of the Pakistan Government expressed his deep gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes, and on his part, conveyed to the friendly Soviet people his wishes for further progress and well-being.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS CONCERNED OVER CIA RADIOACTIVE DEVICE

LD110258Y Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 10, TASS--Indian scientists, physicists express serious concern and anxiety over the radioactive device which was secretly taken to the Himalayas by CIA's agents and "lost" in the snow of the Nandadevi peak.

The scientists warn that the device has been in the mountains for 13 years and during this time it was subjected to different mechanical damages and almost fully lost its protective properties. The scientists demand that the authorities should immediately start search operations to render the dangerous device harmless.

AUSTRALIA, ROK SEEK 'INNOCENT' BASIS FOR URANIUM EXPORT

LD101731Y Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, May 10, TASS--The Seoul puppets make no secret of their nuclear ambitions. Noteworthy in this context are the four-day Australian-South Korean negotiations, just over here, involving the deputy prime minister of Australia, Douglas Anthony, and the South Korean minister for commerce and industry, Choe Kak-kyu. According to a communique published at the end of the talks, Australia is a permanent supplier of many raw materials to South Korea, and the talks were concerned with a considerable expansion of Australian exports, including strategic commodities. The Seoul side made it clear that it is counting on purchases of Australian uranium, and Canberra and Seoul are looking in this connection for a suitable formula that would impart "an innocent" character to the deal.

There are deep differences in Australia's political circles over the matter of the country's uranium exports, since it is fraught with the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. The ruling conservative coalition of the Liberal and Agrarian parties upholds the broad commercial extraction and exports of uranium, while the government is assuring the opposition and public opinion that it will demand "guarantees" from its clients on a bilateral basis that they will not use the uranium for military purposes. Such a position causes serious anxiety among Australian public opinion, for the reliability of such clients as the dictatorial regime in Seoul is highly doubtful. Australia's progressive forces come out for comprehensive international guarantees that would exclude the possibility of uranium being used for military purposes and of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Domestic Opposition to Exports

LD040912Y Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, May 4, TASS--Opposition leader Bill Hayden, Labour, said his party would go on opposing the mining and uncontrolled export of Australian uranium. He was speaking on Wednesday in Parliament during a debate on legislation introduced by the government to resume uranium mining and export after a ban declared by the Labour Government four years ago. Bill Hayden emphasized that the Labour Party would object to the mining and export of uranium pending a solution to such vitally important issues as environmental protection and guarantees envisaging the use of Australian uranium for peaceful purposes only. The "uranium issue" is one of Australia's most acute political problems because it affects a number of major aspects of the government's internal and foreign policy.

The rich uranium deposits lie on lands legitimately belonging to the aborigines where many of their reservations still lie. The local authorities, at one with the mining companies, would like simply to expell the aborigines from those land and to begin with the exploitation of the deposits. Under pressure from public opinion, the federal government of the country does not dare openly to reject the demands of the aborigines for participation in the incomes from the exploitation of the natural resources but seeks to pay them off with an insignificant sum. Factually, the federal government now reduced the entire issue to bargaining with the local authorities for the right of control over the uranium deposits, while the aborigines are kept out of this bargaining. Neither has the problem of environmental protection been solved. Serious anxiety has been aroused by the lack of guarantees that the Australian uranium will not be used by other countries for the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

INDOCHINA

AUCCTU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIETNAMESE TU CONGRESS

LD0913O1Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 May 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus flew to Hanoi 4 May to participate in the Fourth Vietnamese Trade Union Congress at the invitation of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation.

AUCCTU Greets TU Congress

OW101155Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 8 May 78 OW

["Text" of All Union Central Council of Trade Unions--AUCCTU--greetings message to Fourth Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions [VGFTU] Congress--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of Soviet workers, collective peasants and civil servants, the AUCCTU extends fraternal greetings to the delegates and participants in the Fourth VGFTU Congress and sincerely wishes the congress success.

The Vietnamese working people and all Vietnamese people, relying on the fraternal assistance and support of countries in the socialist community and progressive forces in the world and under the VCP's leadership, recorded brilliant victories in the struggle for national independence and established the SRV--a solid outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

In line with the wishes of the outstanding Vietnamese communist and revolutionary, Ho Chi Minh, and implementing the historic resolutions of the Fourth VCP Congress, the heroic SRV working class, peasants and intellectual workers have registered great achievements in conducting the Second 3-Year-Plan and in building the material and technological bases of socialism. Thus, Vietnam's international prestige increases each day.

Standing alongside people from fraternal socialist countries, the Vietnamese working people actively fight for the peace and security of all nations and for democracy and social progress. The SRV trade unions have made an important contribution to these achievements. They organized and developed broad socialist emulation campaigns and organized and encouraged the working people to be resourceful when managing production, when prefulfilling state economic plans, and when increasing production efficiency and labor productivity. The Vietnamese trade unions are constantly concerned about satisfying the workers' and civil servants' material and cultural needs, participating in the economic and socialist transformation in the south, and teaching the working people patriotism, love for socialism, and internationalism.

The AUCCTU noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations and varied fruitful cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and SRV have been increasingly developed and consolidated on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These relations are compatible with the Soviet and SRV peoples' basic interests and contribute to the successful performance of the tasks of communist and socialist construction in our countries, thus creating conditions for a broad exchange of experiences and contributing to the continued strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist community and the strengthening of the international trade union movement on the basis of the resolution of the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions. The unshakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship was once again brilliantly manifested on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Resolutely continuing the struggle for peace and international cooperation, as outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress, and implementing the resolution of the 16th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, the Soviet trade unions and workers will continue to give comprehensive assistance and support to the fraternal Vietnamese people in their socialist construction.

We wish you and all Vietnamese working people new and great achievements in your socialist construction and in your struggle to consolidate peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. May the unshakable fraternal friendship and general cooperation between the working peoples and trade unions of the USSR and SRV be increasingly developed and consolidated!

NHAN DAN OUTLINES CONTRIBUTIONS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

LD102241Y Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 10, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN published a leading article headlined "Marxism Changes in the Whole World" stressing the world-wide historic significance of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism. The birth of Marxism, the newspaper writes, is a great revolution, a qualitative leap in the history of development of social thought, the works by Karl Marx and Freidrich Engels show for mankind the road to new summits of civilization. Those who declare that Marxism is an "obsolete" theory simply do not understand it, have no notion of real science. Those who place themselves above Marx are surely not Marxists. Marxism is invincible because it is correct. It is a science. Its correctness is borne out by ever new achievements of science, says the article.

The greatest unrivaled follower of Marx and Engels--V.I. Lenin--has applied Marxism to concrete conditions of the country and epoch, writes NHAN DAN. He correctly resolved a number of new questions of the world revolution and successfully led the first proletarian revolution, opened a new era in the history of human society--that of transition to socialism and communism. The victory of the October revolution marked a new step in the development of society: Scientific socialism has turned from a theory into great reality.

Imperialists made attempts to stifle the first state of the proletariat. But each time when they unleashed a war against socialism, they were parried by the joint forces of the new system, of new economy, of the new man, and in each clash, imperialism lost strength, while the socialist system broadened. At present, the three revolutionary streams hold offensive strategic positions and possess unprecedented might. The forces of imperialism have weakened as never before, they are going through an acute all-round crisis. Peace in the world can be ensured as the revolutionary and progressive forces prevail over the forces of imperialism.

Marxism has brought Vietnam to its tremendous victory. The Vietnamese have become masters of their country, society and their life. Marxism is the compass for the revolutionary actions of the communists, the working class and the people of Vietnam, says the article in the NHAN DAN.

SRV REEDUCATION CAMPS RESTORE STABILITY TO RAVAGED AREAS

LD101149 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 19 signed to press 4 May 1978 publishes on pages 12-13 a 6,300-word Sergey Afonin Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh-Moscow reportage entitled "Living Breath of Change in South Vietnam." It describes the social and economic changes which have been implemented in the south in the 3 years since the reunification of Vietnam and includes the following passage on the work of the re-education camps:

Rebirth of Human Dignity

"In the very first year after liberation, 'schools to restore human dignity' were opened in Saigon. I visited one of these schools that was opened for former drug addicts. Listening to the stories of these people--there are adolescents aged 14-15 as well as old people here--about the recent nightmarish past, you see what an abyss of despair they have risen from thanks to the new power. It is easy to imagine what would have happened to them but for the liberation, for in the recent past up to 100,000 drug addicts used to die in South Vietnam every year.

"The aggressors not only methodically destroyed this country but also physically and morally crippled hundreds of thousands of people. But how is it possible to measure the whole depth of the crimes of neocolonialism? Of course, people's power has a right to present the criminals with a bill for all this destruction and suffering....

"Experienced doctors and pedagogs work in the school that I mentioned. They treat their patients very effectively. Various lessons are held in the school. The main thing is to restore the peoples' health and human dignity, to teach them the rules of hygiene and to instill a feeling of love for man and nature. The homeless and orphans are taken into this school on full state security. Here, in Saigon, in the days of its liberation, there remained more than 400,000 soldiers and employees of the old regime. Revolutionary power did not take the path of revenge against 'formers' just because they had been in the ranks of the puppet army. Those who in the past had wailed hysterically about the inevitability of a 'bloodbath' with the communist capture of Saigon received an object lesson.

"'The thing is that communists are not vindictive people,' Comrade Chan Chong Tan [a leader of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization] said. 'Only colonialists, who truly have very great personal experience on this score, can speak of a "bloodbath."' These words by a former inmate of 'death island' reveal the true meaning of humaneness. Some people would like to ignore the facts described by him, since they contradict the propaganda slander campaign accusing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, along with other socialist countries, of 'violations of human rights.' But these facts shatter the false allegations. But representatives of the higher commissioned personnel who registered with the organs of people's power were sent to corrective camps. The maximum stay in them is 3 years. This term will soon expire, and Vietnamese comrades hope that these people will be admitted to citizenship. But this depends only on the former officers themselves. Incidentally, more than 20,000 of them are already working at liberty.

"In the city there are courses for the reeducation of officials of the Saigon regime. They are lectured by experienced specialists. Those in the courses have at their disposal a large library of political literature. Workers of the city party committee say that the lessons have been of great benefit to those in the courses. 'We are patient,' Comrade Tan said, 'and understand that the reeducation of people is a very complex matter. If someone adheres to old views, that is his private matter, but it must not be thought that the people, who have become the master of the country, have taken an all-forgiving stand even with regard to those who undermine their legitimate power by word or deed.

"Counterrevolution is still active today in what used to be Saigon. Former officers of the puppet army, reactionary priests, former owners of dens and other riffraff occasionally organize some armed sally. Groups of people connected with the CIA and other subversive organizations of international reaction have been uncovered in the city and have already been rendered harmless. It goes without saying that revolutionary power has every right (and no one can take this right away from it) to defend its achievements. It possesses sufficient strength to deal with this counterrevolutionary rabble."

HUA KUO-FENG LEAVES FOR PEKING FOLLOWING DPRK VISIT

LD101058Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10, TASS--Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Kuo-feng today left for Peking upon completion of his official visit to the KDPR. In Pyongyang, he conducted negotiations with general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, KDPR President Kim Il-song and other Korean officials. Questions of bilateral relations, other problems of mutual interest were discussed.

LDP COUNCIL CONSIDERS SENKAKU IN PRC TREATY DELIBERATIONS

LD102230Y Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 10 May 78 LD

["The Pressure Continues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May--Peking's constant attempts to push Japan onto an anti-Soviet course through concluding a Japanese-Chinese "treaty on peace and friendship," including a substantially anti-Soviet clause "on a joint stand against hegemony," is causing growing concern in the broadest circles of the Japanese public. A new warning against a hurried decision on the question of concluding a treaty with China on Peking conditions was made by the Council for the Study of Asian Problems, an influential grouping in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. As Tokyo SHIMBUN reports, it was decided at a meeting of the council held at LDP headquarters, which discussed the current state of Japanese-Chinese relations, to take a close look at the development of the situation in connection with the incident in the region of the Senkaku Islands.

The Chinese leadership, which was responsible for this incident, continues to insist on its explanations for the incursion of Chinese ships into Japanese territorial waters, which do not stand up to criticism. In this connection, the writers of numerous articles and commentaries in Japanese papers are naturally asking: Why, then, were there machine-guns and carbines, as well as banners proclaiming Senkaku as Chinese territory, on the Chinese vessels? The Peking leadership, which provoked this incident in April, does not cease in its attempts to manipulate Japanese public opinion so as to persuade it to come out in favor of the speediest conclusion of this anti-Soviet biased treaty. Representatives of the pro-Chinese lobby are being "invited" in a rush to Peking and eminent Peking leaders are "explaining" to them the need for propagating in Japan "the accidental nature" of the incident on the violation of Japanese territorial waters by 200 armed Chinese vessels. All this, observers stress, is causing the broadest strata of the Japanese public to be increasingly watchful in relation to Peking's blatant pressure and hegemonistic aspirations.

TASS: MODERN JAPANESE ARMY STRONGEST IN ASIA

LD110302Y Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, TASS--The Japanese Army is now one of the strongest in Asia: 260,000 officers and men, at 2,430 military objects of the country, which are fitted out with most up-to-date weapons. Japan's Defense Agency has recently taken a decision to purchase a big consignment of war-planes in the United States. 1.1 trillion yen (4,500 million dollars) will be spent to purchase 100 F-15 fighter-bombers, and 45 anti-submarine R-3C planes. The program of arms deliveries is designed for 10 years. The first consignment of planes is to arrive already in the current year.

CUBAN DELEGATION HEADED BY ROA ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD102026Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Raul Roa Garcia, member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and deputy chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2337 GMT on 10 May 78 FL adds:

"The delegation was received by Vitaliy Ruben, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Council of Nationalities; and by Severo Aguirre, member of the Council of State and Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union."]

TASS DISCUSSES USSR'S STAND ON TLATELOLCO TREATY

LD102226Y Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Fedorov writes:

Addressing the 18th Congress of the Young Communist League on April 24 this year, general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev said that in conformity with its principled line of lessening the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union passed a decision to accede in the relevant form to the International Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty). "Thus, Leonid Brezhnev said, "we, like other nuclear powers having the nuclear weapon, will commit themselves [as received] not to contribute to giving the Latin American countries access to the nuclear weapon, nor use this weapon against the other signatories to the treaty."

The point at issue is thus the Soviet Union's readiness to sign additional protocol two to the Tlatelolco Treaty establishing the above said commitment, to which the other nuclear powers--the USA, China, Britain and France--have already become parties.

This step is another manifestation of the USSR's constructive stand directed at a lessening and subsequent elimination of the threat of nuclear war and deepening international detente. It is fully in accord with the principled attitude of the USSR to the question of creating nuclear-free zones.

The Soviet Union is a consistent supporter of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, believing that the creation of such zones may contribute to limiting the threat of war and containing the spread of the nuclear weapon over the world, ensuring the security of the states which are part of in such zones. [as received] The great significance attached by the Soviet Union to establishing nuclear-free zones as an important measure in the efforts for eliminating the threat of war is seen from the fact that included into the peace program which was put forward at the 24th Congress of the CPSU in 1971 is the task of "contributing to the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world."

The conclusion of the Tlatelolco Treaty--the first multilateral agreement on establishing a zone free from nuclear weapons in the territory of the whole continent--was a positive step directed at strengthening the international regime of non-proliferation of the nuclear weapon. Under this treaty, the Latin American countries--signatories to the treaty, undertake wide commitments to use their own nuclear materials and means solely for peaceful purposes.

From it, they undertake not to allow in their territories tests and production of nuclear weapons, as well as the receipt, stock-piling or possession of nuclear weapons, not to participate in testing or producing this weapon, not to receive or possess it.

Of great significance is also the fact that the Tlatelolco Treaty establishes a system of international control of observance by the signatories of the commitments undertaken by them under this treaty. It is particularly important that the signatories to the treaty agreed to apply in all of their activity in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) having great experience in exercising control of the observance of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The envisaged control system can create confidence everywhere that the commitments as regards "deatomization" of Latin America in military terms, undertaken by the parties to the Tlatelolco Treaty are conscientiously observed by the parties to the treaty.

It must be noted in connection with the decision of the Soviet Government to accede in the relevant form to the Tlatelolco Treaty, that the Soviet Union repeatedly drew attention in the past to the shortcomings of the treaty reducing its effectiveness.

The Soviet representatives noted that lacking in the treaty is an explicit ban on conducting by its participants blasts of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes. Thus, a possibility is allowed that under cover of developing the technology of conducting peaceful nuclear blasts, a party to the treaty could start creating its own nuclear weapons. Therefore, if any Latin American country, party to the Tlatelolco Treaty would conduct a blast of a nuclear device for peaceful purposes, it could be described only as an action running counter to its committments under the treaty not to create nuclear weapons.

The Tlatelolco Treaty provides for the possibility of its application to vast expanses of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans far outside the limits of the territorial waters of its participants. Apart from it, the treaty actually proceeds from the premise that the width of the territorial waters of the Latin American countries--parties to the treaty may be established without due regard for the fact that under international law the maximum allowed limit of such waters is the 12 mile limit. This can hardly be accepted by a state coming out for a strict observance of the principles of the freedom of high seas.

The effectiveness of the provisions of the treaty establishing a nuclear free zone in Latin America is also reduced by the fact that the Tlatelolco Treaty does not ban the transit of the nuclear weapon via the territories of the parties to this treaty. In this connection, if any state--party to the treaty allowed the transmit of nuclear weapons via its territory it would be incompatible with the nuclear free status of such a state.

The decision of the Soviet Government to accede in the relevant form to the Tlatelolco Treaty has been welcomed in the world, including in the overwhelming majority of Latin American countries, for which the treaty is in effect since its ratification by them, and which are interested in the effectiveness of the bans and restrictions, established by the treaty on the uses of atomic energy in Latin America. And this is understandable: The USSR's accession to the protocol will contribute towards bringing the treaty into effect in full, taking into account the fact that the participation of all nuclear powers in additional protocol two is one of the conditions for the treaty coming into effect for some of the most highly developed in nuclear terms Latin American countries, including Brazil.

Joint efforts of all peoples are necessary for eliminating the threat of nuclear war. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it spares no efforts for it. Added proof of it is the recent decision of the Soviet Government expressed in the speech by Leonid Brezhnev on April 24 this year on accession to additional protocol two of the treaty for the prohibition of the nuclear weapon in Latin America.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NEW COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT

LD092334Y Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--General secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev congratulated Rodriogo Carazo Odio on his inauguaration as president of the Republic of Costa Rica.

The Soviet Union, says the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, consistently comes out for strengthening peace, international security, for general and complete disarmament and international detente and builds its relations with Costa Rica, like with all the other states, on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual understanding and cooperation.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that "relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation existing between the USSR and Costa Rica will further develop for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of strengthening peace and security of peoples, of fruitful international cooperation."

COSTA RICAN LEGISLATURE LEADER RECEIVES GEORGADZE

LD101415Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1017 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, 10 May--A meeting took place here today between the Soviet delegation headed by Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and (Rodrigo Madrigal Neto), president of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly. The delegation was invited to Costa Rica for the ceremony of transfer of the presidential power.

It was noted at the meeting that a considerable contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Costa Rican relations is being made by interparliamentary links, which are developing successfully.

The participants in the meeting stressed that the parliaments of all countries of the world can and should contribute to the struggle of peoples to strengthen peace and relax international tension.

BAGRAMOV ON NATIONALITIES POLICY AND BOURGEOIS FALSIFIERS

LD1021210Y Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 10 May 78 LD

["The Soviet National Policy and Bourgeois Falsifiers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--Bourgeois ideologists strive to distort the Soviet Union's experience in solving the national question, writes Professor Eduard Bagramov in the magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]. "The effectiveness of the Leninist national policy can be judged by the giant stride made in their economic development by all the Soviet republics, and first of all by the formerly economically backward ones", he writes. "Whereas in the years of Soviet power industrial output in the USSR as a whole increased 145 times, the figure for Belorussia is 192 times, for Kazakhstan 223 times, for Moldavia 250 times, for Kirghizia and Armenia--312 times". "The attractive force of the friendship of the peoples, of the ideas of internationalism compels bourgeois ideologists and politicians to activate their efforts directed at discrediting the historical experience of the Great October Revolution and of socialist construction. Their prime aim is to prevent the peoples, first of all the peoples of 'Third World' countries, to make the choice in favour of socialism. The matter is that the solution of the national question in the USSR is one of the best arguments in favour of socialism".

"At the same time", the Soviet scholar continues, "they would want to whitewash imperialism whose nature is inseparable from national oppression, the whipping up of conflicts on a racial and national basis. Even in many countries of developed capitalism, including in those where the national question had been thought to be solved, we see in recent years a mounting movement for self-government and autonomy, for national independence, for free development of national language and culture. Examples of this are presented by the movement for equality and civil rights in Northern Ireland, by the demands for autonomy by the people of Scotland and Wales, the Walloon-Flemish conflicts in Belgium, the aggravation of relations between Franco-Canadians and Anglo-Canadians, the movement for national rights in a number of areas of Spain. Racial unrest is an inseparable element of life in the United States and the Republic of South Africa where the problem of 'coloureds' has always been very acute. Capitalism has proved incapable of providing a consisting [as received] solution of the national question and of putting an end to collisions between nations." "When drawing up the general plan of the country's economic development, Soviet planning bodies study most attentively the needs and economic specificities of every region, every nation and nationality", the author writes further. "Thus, the Tenth Five-Year Plan continues the undeviating course at levelling up the economic development of the union republics. Whereas the volume of industrial production in the Russian Federation in the period from 1976 to 1980 is to increase by 36 per cent, in the Ukraine by 33 and Latvia by 27 per cent, in Moldavia it will grow by 47 per cent, in Kazakhstan by 40, in Armenia--46, and in Belorussia by 43 per cent."

"In the USSR there are some 130 different languages. Their equality and the absence of national privileges is recorded in law. From 90 to 99 per cent of the population of the non-Russian nationalities in the union republics regard the language of the given nationality as their native tongue and actively use it. As to the fact that most Soviet people have mastered the Russian language, this means that prospects of rapid cultural progress are opening up before them. For it is first of all into the Russian language that everything of value in world culture is translated. The Soviet state takes into consideration the requirements of all the groups and segments of the population. In all the union republics newspapers, magazines and books are published in large printings both in the national and in the Russian languages. The free use of any langauges in all spheres of life is ensured".

PAPER ON DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SIBERIAN ECONOMIC COMPLEX

LD0911O1Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Apr 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Academician N. Nekrasov: "A Region of Incalculable Wealth: The Development of the Production Forces of Siberia and the Far East"]

[Text] It is impossible to look at all of Siberia and the Far East at one time from space: The region is 1.6 times larger than Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic, including the islands. Nor is it easy to survey this treasurehouse of an area. Even if one were to simply attempt to name the national riches east of the Urals and north of the Kazakh Steppes, the list would fill a bulky volume. Therefore I will just mention the main ones: The region is unique for its fuel supplies, ferrous and nonferrous metal ores, various minerals, water and hydroelectric power resources, forests and fertile soil. There are boundless possibilities for developing practically all the main sectors of modern industry and agriculture. But the most important thing is that nature did not concentrate these riches separately, but combined them. This means that Siberia and the Far East can only play their role in communist building with the maximum success through a comprehensive approach to exploiting these resources.

It is precisely the comprehensive development of the production forces of Siberia and the Far East that is the only right approach, which has been proven by many years of practice in planned socialist management. In resolving this problem, the party determined and commissioned the most up-to-date organizational methods and resources: program-targeted planning, the creation of territorial production complexes and systems of industrial centers with a high level of production concentration.

Let us begin with the West Siberian National Economic Complex. Deposits of oil, gas, coal, iron ore, nonferrous metals, bauxites and other types of minerals have been discovered in its vast territory.

Industrial extraction of crude oil began in the West Siberian region in 1964. In the last year of the 5-year plan, extraction of oil and gas condensate will exceed 315 million tons, and that of gas will be approaching 155 billion cubic meters. In 1968, the country as a whole extracted about the same amount of these types of fuel.

"In only 10 years we transformed this taiga area into the country's main oil base," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress. "Now a mighty gas and chemical industry is being developed there...and a new, more complex stage in the development of West Siberia has begun. The volume of all work there must be increased two or threefold."

The main aim of the long-term program for the development of the West Siberian complex is to create interrelated major enterprises of the oil, gas, gas condensate, gas and petrochemical and chemical industries. The Tomsk and Tobolsk petrochemical combines and a series of plants to process oil and gas are quickly being erected. In the not so distant future, West Siberia will account for more than half the all-union extraction of oil and natural gas and a considerable proportion of the production of synthetic rubber, plastics and many other types of valuable industrial products. In addition to this, the coal industry of the Kuzbass, ferrous metallurgy, engineering, forestry, timber processing and other sectors are developing at an accelerated rate.

The implementation of this targeted program is unthinkable without a mighty industrial infrastructure. Main railroads and tarmac highways are already being constructed at high speed, and an extremely large system of main pipelines is being created. The electric power system, the powerful construction basis and the construction materials industry are being reorganized. Major engineering and repair plants are being erected to serve the complex. New cities and workers settlements are growing, where all the necessary social and daily conditions for living in this bleak area are being created.

Further to the east is the Angara-Yenisey (Central Siberia) National Economic Complex. It began to take shape soon after the Great Patriotic War. Today, the powerful interrelatei system of the following territorial production complexes has already been determined: Bratsk-Ust Ilimsk, Sayany, Tsentralnaya-Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk (Tuuun-Zima). Whereas the basis of the West Siberian complex is oil and gas, we have here the hydroelectric power resources of the great Siberian rivers, the Angara and Yenisey. A unique unionwide electrical power base is being created using them.

The targeted program of this economic region is the formation and development of specialized production of energy intensive and high quality products--ferrous metals, chemical and paper and pulp goods. Such a combination--an abundance of cheap electric power and huge, technically advanced enterprises in metallurgy, chemistry, the timber processing and paper industries--insures the essential efficient growth of all the country's social production. This program is already in operation. The formation of the Bratsk-Ust Ilimsk Territorial Production Complex will be largely completed in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The Ust Ilimskaya GES is being comissioned to full capacity. A large pulp plant is being constructed with the participation of the CEMA member countries. Construction of the Boguchany power station has already begun.

The Sayanskiy Territorial Production Complex will be even more intricate structurally. The first units of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES will begin producing in the current 5-year plan. Construction has begun at the Sayanskiy aluminum plant and the Abakan freightcar building and containers plant. The first phase of the electrical engineering plants complex in Minusinsk will be commissioned. All these enterprises are of tremendous significance for our economy.

But special importance is attached to developing the Kansk-Achinsk coalfield. Its cheap fuel, extracted by the open-cut method, will drive 10 superpowerful thermal power stations. Their power will be injected into the USSR's unified power system.

The Baykal-Amur railroad has been called "the railroad of the century," and not just because of its length, the speed of construction or the difficulties involved. The time is not far off when it will form the "backbone" of a group of powerful territorial production complexes and will become a decisive factor in the radical transformation of the East Siberian economy. We can already see the outline of complexes north of Baykal (timber resources), in parts of the Udokan Range (copper) and the Leno-Vilyuyskaya Plain (natural gas and rock salt).

The South Yakutia Territorial Production Complex has also begun to take shape. So far, it includes the Neryungrinskiy pit, an enriching factory for coking coal and the Neryungrinskaya GRES. But the Tynda-Berkakit railroad, or the junior Baykal-Amur railroad, is being constructed. And this will be followed a little later by the appearance of a major ferrous metallurgy base in the Far East, using the Aldan ores and coking coal of the south Yakutia field.

These are the great deeds and prospects of the giant region that were so highly rated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his recent trip to Siberia and the Far East. The formation of the Siberian complex is a job of unprecedented size and complexity. It requires many solutions that are unprecedented throughout the world.

Above all, there is the problem of labor resources. The party and government are doing all they can to improve working and living conditions for Siberians and far easterners and compensate for the natural difficulties and the distance from cultural centers by improving the quality of life. The other day, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers charged central planning and economic organs with the task of examining specific questions connected with the further socioeconomic development of Siberia and the Far East.

This is directly linked to another very important problem--special demands on the level of technical progress. The manpower shortage and the difficult natural and climatic conditions necessitate a special technical policy for the Siberian complex. It is necessary to step up the tempo of the creation of machinery and equipment for Siberian use--that is, machines which will operate continuously in severe winter with maximum productivity.

The third problem is transportation. The more the development, the greater the problem becomes. Of course, the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad is of truly historic significance for the region. But this alone is not enough. We need a large system of transportation arteries of all kinds. In the next few years we will have to build a dense network of highways, and the potential for water freighting will have to be increased. The latest and most powerful air transportation facilities have to be brought in. Finally, a tremendous amount of work has to be done to develop pipelines. And all this has to be done rapidly and in remote places.

There are many other relatively complex problems. They all require efficiently coordinated actions by ministries, departments and local organs. This is why work to develop Siberia requires highly coordinated efforts and utter diligence on the part of every participant in the great undertaking. It also requires special energy in mobilizing all internal reserves.

Addressing the builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "New industrial complexes will soon be created in these parts. The Baykal-Amur railroad will aid in further utilizing the very rich deposits in this region and in solving the question of the development of production forces. This is a program of great state significance." This high rating quite justifiably applies to the entire Siberian complex. And labor, knowledge and ability are needed to solve the development tasks. It will be a great service to Soviet people living today and to many generations of our descendants, who will remember the region's pioneers with pride and profound respect.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA SAYS OVER 66 MILLION HECTARES SOWN THROUGHOUT USSR

LD101841Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on sowing progress.

Throughout the country, 66.2 million hectares have been sown; 44 percent of the area allocated to spring crops is now under cultivation. Over the past week many southern areas began sowing groat crops, buckwheat and millet. The cotton sowing is virtually complete. The sowing campaign is coming to an end on beet plantations. Sowing of this crop has been completed in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. The sowing of sunflower grain has been completed in most areas. Mass work is in progress everywhere on potato plantations. This crop already occupies over a third of the area allocated to it. The work of the Ukrainian potato-growers is almost complete. Farms in Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, Moldavia and southern areas of Ukraine and Kazakhstan have started tending the sown crops, and mechanizers have also begun laying in fodder.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 9-10 MAY

LD110444 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 9 May reports that rice-sowing in Kazakhstan has ended. This crop occupies 120,000 hectares in the republic's Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts; the area sown to rice in Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblast is especially large, amounting to 70,000 hectares. Land improvement work is being carried out in the dry wastes of Alma-Atinskaya oblast, where several new sovhozes have been built. The radio also notes that the mass sowing of grain has begun in the Buryatskaya ASSR; over the last few days alone, farm machinery operators sowed wheat on some 100,000 hectares. Farmers in the ASSR have resolved to complete sowing work there in 2 working weeks.

At 0200 GMT the radio, in its review of the 9 May Soviet Central Press, cites newspaper reports on agricultural progress: PRAVDA writes that cotton now occupies 288,000 hectares in Tadzhikistan; more than 1/3 of this area has been sown to thin-fiber varieties. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that potatoes occupy 120,000 hectares in the RSFSR's Bryanskaya Oblast; farmers there have pledged to obtain yields of 45 quintals of potatoes more per hectare than last year and to successfully fulfill the plan for selling potatoes to the state. Farmers in the RSFRS's Kaluzhskaya, Tulskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts have pledged to obtain yields of 20-25 quintals of potatoes more per hectare than last year. Bryanskaya Oblast has introduced the sowing of new strains, and Orlovskaya and Kuluzhskaya oblasts aim at raising productivity through the introduction of new strains.

At 0500 GMT Moscow Radio reports that farmers in Orlovskaya Oblast have completed sowing on half the spring field area; fieldwork is being carried out on the third million hectares. The radio notes that warm weather has returned to the RSFSR's Saratovskaya Oblast after a cold and rainy spell; this has caused shoots of spring crops to appear and winter crops, which occupy 800,000 hectares in the oblast, to grow. Crop-dressing and other operations have been carried out, and specialists say the shoots are in good condition. The radio also reports that farmers in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR are completing the sowing of corn; 95 percent of the area allocated to this crop has been sown.

At 0100 GMT on 10 May, Moscow Domestic Service reports that wheat sowing has begun in the Severo-Tarskiy Rayon of the RSFSR's Omskaya Oblast. This year grain will occupy nearly 2.5 million hectares in the oblast. The radio also notes that the first sowing teams have gone out into the fields of the RSFSR's Kurganskaya Oblast. Farmers there have begun sowing grain, annual grasses and potatoes.

At 0500 GMT the radio notes that the farm machinery operators of Kazakhstan's Tselinogradskaya Oblast are going out into the fields for the first time; rainfall has moistened the soil and created good sowing conditions. This year wheat--the main crop--will occupy more than 2 million hectares in the oblast. The radio also notes that the sowing of early graincrops is ending in Saratovskaya Oblast; the sowing of sunflowers and sugar beets is nearing completion and the soil is being prepared for late crops. The radio also reports that today farmers in the Kuybyshev Rayon of the Tatarskaya ASSR completed sowing early spring crops and shoots have begun to appear; a total of approximately 500,000 hectares has been sown in the Tatarskaya ASSR. The radio also reports that farmers in Kurskaya Oblast began sowing corn today; they are aiming at obtaining yields of 250 quintals of feed corn per hectare for silage for stockbreeding.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 10 May notes that "weather forecasters report that a temperature drop is expected on 11 May in western and northwestern oblasts, and on 12-13 May in the northwestern part of the republic. At night temperature is expected to range between 3 degrees Centigrade and minus 2 degrees Centigrade. Ground temperatures of minus 3-4 degrees Centigrade are expected and in the Carpathian Mountains minus 6-8 degrees Centigrade, with temperatures rising during the day to 6-11 degrees Centigrade. For the most part, no precipitation is expected."

At 1530 GMT the radio reports that graingrowers in Altayskiy Kray today began sowing spring wheat, with 3.6 million hectares allocated to the crop. Potato planting has begun in the RSFSR's Sakhalinskaya Oblast. The wheat sowing has been completed on the first few hundred thousand hectares in the Tuvinskaya ASSR; potato and vegetable planting is also proceeding there.

Finally at 1900 GMT the radio announces that the topdressing of spring crops has already been carried out on 25 million hectares throughout the country, with primary attention being focused on the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine and the Volga region. Crop dusting operations will start in Kazakhstan in June and then switch to Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan. In the country this year crop dusting work will be carried out on nearly 90 million hecatres.

GRAIN SOWING PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN RSFSR REVIEWED

LD100929Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 May 78 pp 1-2 LD

[Special correspondents V. Zanozin, A. Podolskiy and Ye, Sorokin report: "The Southern Grain Field; A Modern Engineering Service for Crop Farming"]

[Excerpts] North Caucasus--The sowing in the North Caucasus is having to be carried out under complex weather conditions. Success depends on the crop farmers' skill and their ability to maneuver equipment. They must keep within short, strictly stipulated deadlines and sow in the best manner. And here experience in the mass use of equipment and the performance of operations by mechanized complexes has been useful.

About 50,000 units pooled into several hundred mechanized sowing complexes are now working in the Kuban fields. It would be wrong to assert that they have all been created according to a single standard. They vary in terms of the number of machine operators and quantity of equipment, organizational structure and function. Everything depends on specific conditions. Some have been created on the basis of links, others work within teams, other are mobile mechanized groups with specific functions.

But they are all resolving the same task: sowing rapidly and well and laying a firm foundation for a good harvest. The day-to-day figures reported confirm that this task is being resolved successfully. The Kuban kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already coped with the sowing of early grain and pulse crops and sugar beet, and are completing the sowing of sunflowers and corn. In all they must sow about 2 million hectares to spring crops.

The grain fields are the most important in the North Caucasus. In the Kuban, on the Don and in Stavropolskiy Kray, the grain fields are mainly taken up with wheat. It is growing rapidly, and the grain growers are completing the top-dressing of winter crops from the air and by root-dressing.

The sowing work is taking place in an organized manner in the majority of rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. The area sown to spring grain crops here is in excess of 1 million hectares, which is 150,000 hectares more than last year. Some 2,500 mixed detachments were employed in sowing the early spring crops. A unified system for controlling the quality of fieldwork is operating efficiently.

As a rule in the sowing complexes we heard no complaints about wages from machine operators or drivers: Everywhere payment for the job as a whole plus bonuses is in operation. On the other hand, much needs to be done to improve technical services and the engineering service. So far, few workshops, technical repair points and garages are being constructed. In addition, all these projects are being provided only slowly with machine tools, benches, welding gear and transportation and lifting equipment.

In the zone's autonomous republics, corn greatly contributes to the grain balance. It is precisely on the corn plantations that the main work is developing now. The corn growers are relying on their very rich experience and solid material base. We should like to note the successes of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR masters of the golden corn cob. Here the corn fields produced the highest yield in Russia last year, and an average of 52.3 quintals per hectare of pure grain. This year's task is to consolidate and augment the achievements. Following the example of the Kuban crop farmers, many teams and links are struggling to obtain 100 and more quintals of corn per hectare.

In the neighboring autonomous republic--North Osetiya--the crop farmers are counting on harvesting 40 quintals of corn per hectare from nonirrigated land and 55 quintals from every irrigated hectare. By no means do we feel that all farms are using the potential for raising the yield of this crop. The experience of Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR convinces us that an average of at least 60-70 quintals of corn grain per hectare can be harvested. It is essential to insure that every hectare of irrigated land does the work of two nonirrigated hectares. Unfortunately, many kohkhozes and sovkhozes in the zone are still far from this goal, and on some farms irrigated land produces no additional yield at all. And the land should not be blamed for this. The trouble is that the experience of leading workers is only poorly disseminated and sowing is frequently carried out with gross violations of agrotechnical procedures. Crops are overgrown with weeds and big grain losses are allowed during the harvesting.

In Dagestan, production of corn for grain has almost doubled in the last 3 years. But the increase has been achieved largely through expanding the sown area. Even in the most successful year of 1977, the yield for grain was only 18 quintals per hectare and for green matter about 80 quintals. This year, 57,000 hectares are being sown with this crop in the autonomous republic, including 25,000 hectares of grain corn. The socialist pledges envisage raising the grain yield by 7-8 quintals.

Let us speak plainly: The task is perfectly realistic, but the corn growers need to rectify the mistakes made in the first stages of the campaign. The crops are now being sown mainly on spring-plowed land, and this demands particularly strict observance of the agrotechnical requirements and utilization of every means of combating weeds.

The choice of the optimum sowing conditions is insured not only by the efficient organization of work but also by highly productive utilization of equipment. Sowing units consisting of coupled SPCH-6 direct-connected planters drawn by DT-75 track-laying tractors are extensively utilized on the corn plantations of Kabardino-Balkaria. The productivity of these precision-drilling units is 4 times greater than that of conventional units. Now one tractor driver can sow 60-70 hectares in a day. Skilled craftsmen have devised a way of strengthening the tractor's hydraulics so that it can lift coupled planters together with extra granular fertilizer applicators fitted to them. A tremendous gain.

But by no means are the questions arising in this connection rhetorical: Why do the corn growers have to "couple" the planters together themselves? Why do they have to modify them? Why isn't the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building learning from the corn growers' experience and organizing the production of planters that would not need to be coupled but would be endowed "from birth" with the appropriate operating width?

Even at the height of the sowing work the corn growers are thinking about the harvest. Even at the sowing stage, real farmers consider the specific conditions they will be encountering in the fall. As a rule, the harvesting extends over 35-40 days--something which leads to losses of green matter and grain corn. Utilizing the method of the farmers of Ipatovskiy Rayon and mass use of equipment make it possible to reduce the harvesting time. But to adopt the new techniques, it is necessary right now, in spring, to insure that each farm has a complete set of the appropriate machines and equipment.

Farmers are voicing perfectly valid complaints about industry. However, strange as it may seem, the pressing of silage in the trenches is becoming a problem on the corn belt farms of the south RSFSR. The new DT-75 track-laying tractors are not adapted for this work. These tractors hardly get their tracks onto the pile of green matter before they come to a standstill and have to be towed off. The old track-laying machines are highly valued, but industry is not producing spare parts for them. The S-100 tractor makes a good job of pressing green matter, but farms are no longer receiving these machines. And what does it mean if there are not enough tractors for pressing? There is a tailback of trucks loaded with green matter and the combines stop work in the fields.

Now a few words about the daily life of machine operators. Intensive work requires good rest conditions. And primarily a "roof over your head." More often than not this is a trailer. We saw both clean beds and wonderful kitchens more than once, but all this was housed in either a tent, as on the Mingulinskiy Sovkhoz on the Don, or in an old hut. Sturdy mobile trailers are needed, like those drilling and construction workers have. But they are not sold to kolkhozes and supplies to sovkhozes are extremely restricted. Thus Rostovskaya Oblast has received only 88 trailers in a year.

The high pledges adopted by the farmers of the North Caucasus demand persistent and purposeful work and skillful utilization of accumulated experience. It is from here, the southern borders of the RSFSR, that the labor spring of the shock year of the 5-year plan has begun its march. The rural working people of other zones follow the example of the south's farmers.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER TO SOVIET FORCES ON VICTORY DAY

LD101433Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Defense Minister's Order No 115"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May 1978--Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Army and Navy veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War!

Today, the Soviet people and their soldiers, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind, solemnly celebrate the 33d anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

The Soviet Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's leadership, inflicted a crushing defeat on Hitler's Germany and then on the Japanese militarists, and accomplished a historically unparalleled feat.

In the violent clash with their enemies the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces honorably withstood the stern trials of war, upheld our country's freedom and independence and made the decisive contribution to the cause of mankind's salvation from the threat of fascist enslavement.

The motherland will never forget the immortal exploits of the Soviet soldiers, partisans and underground workers or the heroic labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia--everyone who fought for victory at the front and in the rear.

The Soviet people have been living and working beneath peaceful skies for one-third of a century. Our state has achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of economic, political and cultural development. A developed socialist society has been built in the USSR. Its achievements of worldwide historic significance are enshrined in the new Constitution. The 25th party congress decisions are being implemented successfully. The nationwide socialist competition to raise production efficiency and work quality and fulfill and overfulfill the 1978 plan has acquired broad scope.

Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union is waging an active and consistent struggle for peace and the people's security, for detente and for mankind's deliverance from the threat of thermonuclear war. It is toward this that the new Soviet proposals advanced in L.I. Brezhnev's speeches are directed.

However, reactionary forces still exist in the world that stubbornly resist the detente process. They are creating new kinds of lethal weapons, strengthening aggressive blocs and preventing agreements from being reached in arms limitation and disarmament. Under these conditions the Communist Party devotes constant attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and sees to it that our armed forces have at their disposal everything they need to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings with soldiers during his trip to Siberia and the Far East were of great significance in further raising the standard of combat and political training of USSR Armed Forces personnel.

The Soviet Army and Navy, in combat unity with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, vigilantly stand guard over socialism's great achievements and the cause of peace and the people's security.

I greet and congratulate the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces and participants in the Great Patriotic War on the victory festival.

To mark the 33d anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany, I order:

Today, 9 May, at 2100 hours local time, a 30-gun salute is to be fired in the capital of our motherland--the Hero-City of Moscow--in the union republic capitals; in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula; in the Hero-Fortress of Brest, and also in Murmansk, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk and Vladivostok.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the battles for our motherland's freedom and independence!

Long live the great Soviet people and their valiant armed forces!

Long live the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

ARTICLES BY MILITARY LEADERS ON VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov in PRAVDA

LD110955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "Victory in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War numbers among the events in the history of mankind that never fade in memory. That victory, which was won at the price of huge sacrifices and unprecedented deprivations, convincingly shows the viability and invincibility of the Soviet state. "Our victory," L.I. Brezhnev writes in "Malaya Zemlya," "was a great pinnacle in the history of mankind. It showed the greatness of our socialist motherland, the omnipotence of communist ideas and gave wonderful examples of selflessness and heroism...."

The Soviet people are greeting the 33d anniversary of victory in an atmosphere of general political and labor enthusiasm generated by the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, the October Jubilee celebrations and the festivities on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. Guided by the Leninist party, the Soviet people have achieved remarkable successes in communist building and in strengthening the economic and defense might and the international positions of the motherland.

1. The victory festival is eternally dear and close to our people. In marking it, we experience lofty and bright feelings. We felt pride in the fact that our motherland reached unprecedented heights in economic, scientific and cultural development and that the ideals of communism are embodied in our daily activity with increasing fullness from year to year. [paragraph continues]

We feel joy because new generations of Soviet people are striving to be worthy of the eternal feat of our fathers and brothers who bore a tremendous burden in the last war. Today we render homage to the men at the front, the workers at the rear and to all those who through their steadfastness, courage and heroism made their contribution to the great victory. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind treasure the memory of those who gave their lives in the bitter battle against the hateful enemy for the freedom and independence of the Soviet fatherland and the liberation of the peoples of the world from slavery.

The Great Patriotic War was the toughest of all wars ever endured by our motherland. It was distinguished by the tremendous scale of the struggle and the intensity of operations. It was not only a fight between armies, but an uncompromising battle between two opposing social systems. In the battles against the fascist aggressors, the Soviet people defended the cause of Great October, their own power and social system, and defended the freedom and independence of other states and peoples.

Our country became the main force blocking the path of German fascism to world dominance and played a decisive role in the attaining of victory. The peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a great contribution to victory. The forces of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Albania, and after the popular uprisings the forces of Bulgaria and Romania, fought bravely against the fascist invaders. The heroism of the resistance workers, the fighters of the popular liberation forces, the partisan operations and armed uprisings broadly mounted in the occupied countries will go down forever in the annals of the antifascist struggle.

The great victory secured by the Soviet people and their armed forces convincingly demonstrated the decisive advantages of our social and state structure over the capitalist structure. Socialism insured the invincible moral and political unity of Soviet society, its economic might, the superiority of our weapons, the high level of military art. It produced talented generals and naval commanders and reared courageous and ideologically steadfast servicemen. The victory over the dark forces of fascism and reaction was a triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and the fraternal friendship of the people's of the USSR.

Our victory was created by the great Soviet people and their heart--the Leninist Communist Party. The wisdom and foresight of the party's policy and strategy; the all-embracing titanic activity in leading the front and rear and in mobilizing all the spiritual and material forces of the country to rout the enemy--this was the decisive source of our victory.

The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War exerted the profoundest influence on the future course of world history and on the destinies of millions and millions of people. It raised the USSR's prestige even higher and strengthened its international positions. It created favorable conditions for developing socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries. A world socialist system was formed. The just nature of the war against fascism promoted the growth of the class awareness of the working masses and their struggle for freedom and social justice. The national liberation movement was broadly developed and the collapse of the colonial system began. All this weakened the positions of imperialism and exacerbated and deepened its general crisis.

The results of the Great Patriotic War are a threatening warning to modern aggressors and a harsh lesson of history for those in pursuit of others' wealth and those who like to play with fire. And there are such people. This is why all peace-loving forces must show great vigilance, unity and solidarity in struggling against the intrigues of militarist circles.

The danger of the outbreak of a new world war stems from imperialism. However, our party, in implementing its peace policy, does not consider such a war inevitable. The thesis of its inevitability is strenuously exploited by imperialist propaganda and the Maoists. It is theoretically incorrect and dangerous in practice. The objective reality of our days is such that sociopolitical forces have emerged in the world that are growing, operating actively and capable of averting war. These forces are the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community; the international communist and workers movement; the forces of national liberation; nonalined states, and millions and millions of fighters for democracy, social progress and peace in all countries.

There are no controversial international questions that cannot be resolved peacefully. All that is needed is the good will of the respective states and their leaders' understanding of the tremendous responsibility they bear their peoples and all mankind.

In marking the victory festival the Soviet people intellectually return to the frightful times when the flames of the great battle raged on our land for nearly 4 years. The clear, concise words of L. I. Brezhnev, in his book "Malaya Zemlya," full of the most profound humanism, are in harmony with their most treasured longings and hopes! "There must never be war." But for there to be no war it is necessary to struggle energetically, persistently and consistently for the cause of peace.

2. Mankind has always dreamed of lasting and just peace. But only with the birth of socialism--the society of genuine people's power, social justice and humanism--did the cause of peace acquire a real, sound social basis in the form of the Soviet socialist state. Its first decree was the decree on peace, which indicated to all peoples the only correct way out of the bloody chaos of the wars the exploiter system had plunged them into. At that time, our state had already declared that imperialist war is a very grave crime against mankind and called on all belligerent peoples and governments to immediately begin peace talks.

The foreign policy of the Soviet state was also aimed at insuring lasting peace after the end of the Civil War. This policy was founded on consistent implementation of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems; the working people's international fraternity; friendship of the peoples; national self-determination and independence; equality of rights, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The USSR was the initiator in creating a system of collective security and in organizing a joint rebuff to inciters of war. It struggled most resolutely for this in the uneasy prewar years, when the threat of fascist aggression hung over Europe. However, as a result of the policy of "appeasement," connivance at aggression and encouragement of militarism that capitalist states were pursuing, the Soviet initiatives did not receive proper support at the time.

The Soviet people struggled for a peaceful life. They repulsed fascist Germany's perfidious attack, drove the aggressor from their homeland, fulfilled their international duty to liberate the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement and defended the freedom and independence of their homeland and the cause of socialism. They understood that peace was needed for building a new society and for social progress on earth. Love of peace is organically inherent in the Soviet people. However, it never had and now has nothing to do with weakness. It would not be out of place for lovers of military adventures to recall these wise words, which are full of very profound meaning and have been repeatedly confirmed by history: "He who lives by the sword shall die by the sword..." [kto s mechom k nam voydet, ot mecha i pogibnet].

The will of our party and people for peace and their indefatigable struggle for consolidating it combine with their high political vigilance and with their constant concern for defending the socialist homeland. And this position of ours is firm and immutable.

It was manifested with fresh force after the war, when the Soviet Union developed an energetic struggle for just, democratic peace, for the people's security and for international cooperation. The appearance and rapid development of nuclear missile weapons advanced the problem of war and peace as one of the truly cardinal problems of modern times.

A qualitatively new stage in the people's movement for preventing war and for international security is connected with implementing the peace program adopted by the 24th and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress. In close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union is doing all it can to deepen detente and halt the arms race.

The central direction of our struggle for peace under modern conditions is alleviating the threat of an outbreak of a new world war and the mass destruction of people by nuclear weapons. And we are making more and more efforts in this sphere. The USSR has told the entire world that it is for an end to the production of nuclear weapons and for the total liquidation of nuclear arsenals. These are truly burning and really urgent problems of the day that require solution.

Our country is consistently seeking a ban on all nuclear weapons tests and the strict observance of the principle of nonproliferation. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates that in strict accordance with the principle of equal security, a new long-term agreement should be concluded on strategic offensive arms limitation; that the production of neutron weapons should be renounced on a mutual basis; that all other types of mass destruction weapons should be prohibited. At the same time, the USSR advocates an end to the creation of new types of highly destructive conventional arms and a renunciation of increases in armies and conventional arms by the permanent members of the Security Council and the countries having military agreements with them.

The peace policy is enshrined in the new Soviet Constitution. The fundamental law of our state proclaimed the principles in accordance with which the USSR formulates and pursues its peace-loving foreign policy course. This course meets with the approval and support of all progressive mankind and contributes to the steady growth in our motherland's international prestige and influence.

With supreme gratitude and pride Soviet people rate highly the indefatigable activity of our party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, that is aimed at insuring favorable international conditions for building communism in the USSR, at strengthening peace and at preventing a world war.

There was a worldwide response to the Soviet Union's new proposals put forward in L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress concerning strengthening peace and security on earth, further developing the process of detente and improving mutual relations between states with different social systems. The results of L. I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and the resultant documents serve as further striking confirmation of our country's desire to insure a general, just and long-term peace.

3. The positive changes in the world, achieved via detente, are inevitably a source of delight to Soviet people. If anybody, our people, who suffered most of all in WW II, should know what war means. If anybody, our people, who suffered heavy losses in battles against imperialist aggressors, should know the true value of peace. And for this reason we cannot underestimate the danger of the subversive activity of reactionary forces, which are doing their best to complicate the international situation, inhibit the process of detente and cast mankind back to the cold war days.

Under the influence of these forces, an atmosphere of fear, suspicion and hostility is being supercharged in the world. New systems of mass destruction weapons are being created, the nuclear arsenal is growing uncontrolled and the capitalist states' military budgets are swelling. Last year, for example, the military budgets in the NATO countries had increased almost nine times compared with 1949, when that aggressive imperialist bloc was created.

In an attempt to justify and validate the "need" for the arms race, reactionary propaganda is keeping up its provocative campaign about the alleged menacing military superiority of the Warsaw Pact states over the NATO bloc in Europe, and is trying to ascribe aggressive intentions and plans to the socialist community countries. All these are old methods and malicious slander.

The Chinese leadership is a zealous advocate of war. Pursuing hegemonic aims, it is stepping up the militarization of the country, building up all types of arms, including nuclear arms, and making territorial claims against its neighbors. Preaching the inevitability of a new world war; overt appeals for the intensification of the arms race; resistance to any peace initiatives--this is Peking's policy. It is very damaging to the cause of peace and socialism.

Under these conditions, the Communist Party and Soviet Government, firmly pursuing a consistent peace-loving policy, display constant concern for strengthening the motherland's defensive capability and educating Soviet people in the spirit of high vigilance. They also do everything to insure the reliable defense of the country's peaceful labor and security. The lessons of the Great Patriotic War confirm the correctness and necessity of this course.

The party views defense measures as a special and very important aspect of efforts aimed at strengthening peace. In strengthening its economic and defense might and improving its armed forces, the Soviet Union is in no way overstepping the realistic requirements of its own security and the security of the other socialist community countries. And the efforts by the enemies of peace to put a false interpretation on our purely defensive measures are in vain. Soviet foreign policy is in keeping not only with the vital interests of the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries, but also with those of all peace-loving forces on earth.

In order to prevent war, insure that the imperialists are not tempted to use force of arms to resolve the historical quarrel between the two opposing social systems in their favor, and insure that nobody risks disturbing our peaceful life, the party and Soviet people show tireless concern for strengthening the combat might of the armed forces.

Our armed forces are a reliable bulwark of world peace. They are powerful means of curbing the reactionary circles' militarist ambitions. It is for this reason that their combat readiness, which guarantees that the aggressor will be immediately repulsed, is being constantly improved.

The Soviet people are doing everything necessary to supply the Soviet Army and Navy with the most modern weapons and combat equipment. In doing so, they rely on the growing potential of the country's socialist economy, its powerful production forces and the outstanding achievements of our science and technology. We also learn this from the lessons of the last war.

In the Great Patriotic War, the enemy was terrified by our celebrated "thirty-fours," by our attack aircraft nicknamed "flying tanks," the legendary Katyushas and our powerful artillery. Now, the USSR Armed Forces has incomparably more formidable weapons and military equipment. And these weapons and equipment are handled by worthy heirs to the glory of older generations--people utterly devoted to the ideals of communism; highly educated, comprehensively trained people with an ardent love for their motherland.

The armed forces have a great responsibility to the party and people. They are fulfilling a noble mission. They serve elevated goals. This responsibility, this mission and these goals inspire the personnel to constantly improve their combat expertise. The life and activity of the personnel of the armed forces, like the development of Soviet society as a whole, is taking place under the growing influence of the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress and beneath the sign of the struggle for fulfilling its decisions.

Fully aware of their responsibility for defending the motherland, the troops of the Army and Navy are embarking on their summer training period. Every day sees an increase in enthusiasm for socialist competition to achieve new successes in combat and political training. In addition, the party's demand--increase the efficiency and quality for combat training, work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today--is being implemented more and more fully.

In celebrating the anniversary of the great victory, we can say that the security of our motherland is reliably insured by the entire might of the Soviet Armed Forces, which is vigilantly guarding its sacred frontiers.

Soviet troops are patriots and internationalists. They are proud to be keeping their peace vigil shoulder to shoulder with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies. The combined might of the socialist armies reliably insures the inviolability of the borders and the stability of the revolutionary gains of the socialist community countries.

It has been 33 years since the historic day of 9 May 1945. The Soviet people's heroic labor has healed the serious wounds our country sustained from the war. A generation of people born since the victory has grown up, matured and blossomed. "You cannot help wondering what we would have done, how far we would have progressed in social and economic development," L.I. Brezhnev writes in his book "Rebirth," "if we had not been impeded; if our wheels had not been spoked; if we had not been dragged away from peaceful labor and forced by the arms race to expend great efforts and resources on the country's defense. The inherent strength of the Soviet system and our people is such that, despite all the barriers and obstacles, we have achieved the supreme economic, scientific and cultural level with which we greeted the 60th anniversary of October!"

Our party and the Soviet state, in conjunction with the fraternal parties and the other socialist community states, are waging a tireless struggle for peace and the security of the peoples for the sake of the great and noble aim--the elimination of the threat of world war. This aim is selflessly and loyally served by the Soviet Armed Forces--the reliable shield of the socialist motherland. They are constantly ready to deliver an immediate and decisive rebuff to any aggressor, as demanded by our Constitution.

Ogarkov in IZVESTIYA

LD1015llY Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 78 Morning Edition pp 1, 3 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The Soviet People's Great Exploit"]

[Text] Some 33 years have elapsed since that historic day when the echoes of the last salvoes of the Great Patriotic War died away. And the further into history the immeasurably difficult and heroic years of the last war recede from us, the more fully and vividly the greatness of the world-historic feat of the Soviet people and their glorious armed forces is manifested.

The path to the radiant and joyous day of victory was long and arduous. It lasted 1,418 fiery days and nights and involved many bitter battles. The fascist army--more than 5-million strong and composed of more than 4,000 tanks, about 5,000 warplanes, and more than 47,000 heavy guns and mortars suddenly hurled itself into an attack against the peaceful cities and villages of our motherland. The German fascist command was counting on a blitzkrieg against the USSR. But the initial period of that war showed that Hitler's military adventure was doomed to failure.

Hitler's plan for a biltzkrieg was finally buried at the battle near Moscow. It was there that the first major defeat since the start of World War II was inflicted on the German fascist troops, and the myth about the invincibility of Hitler's army was dispelled. The Soviet Armed Forces not only halted the fascist troops but managed to rout them and in the course of the counteroffensive managed to thrust them back 100-250 km to the west of Moscow.

The battle of Stalingrad, during which a 330,000-strong grouping of German fascist troops was annihilated or taken prisoner despite a virtually equal balance of forces, was a genuine triumph for the Soviet Armed Forces. That victory marked the beginning of a turning point in the course of the war and of the mass expulsion of the Hitlerite aggressors from the territory of our motherland. The battle of Kursk was an outstanding event of 1943. A total of more than 4 million persons--that is almost 50 percent more than in the battle near Moscow and twice as many as in the battle of Stalingrad--took part in the battle on both sides. On the fiery Kursk bulge the enemy lost about half a million men, 1,500 tanks, more than 3,700 aircraft and about 3,000 heavy guns. Fascist Germany found itself faced with a catastrophe.

The year of decisive victories is considered to be 1944 when the Soviet Army carried out ambitious counteroffensive operations near Leningrad, in the Crimea, in the Ukraine's right-bank region, in Belorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic area, and in the transpolar region. The enemy was driven out of the Soviet Union's territory and the hostilities moved to beyond the borders of our motherland. As a result of that year's victories, the fascist bloc in Europe disintegrated.

New blows of unprecedented force were inflicted on the enemy in 1945 along the entire Soviet-German front. The historic Berlin operation, during which an enemy grouping of almost 1 million men was smashed, was the apotheosis of the Great Patriotic War and its victorious finale. The war ended where it had originated.

"In the long and grimmest war in the history of our motherland," as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" observes, "the Soviet people accomplished a feat of which mankind had never before seen the equal. They not only managed to defend their freedom and independence but also made a decisive contribution to the cause of rescuing European and world civilization...."

The Soviet Union's world-historic victory graphically demonstrated the viability and invincibility of the world's first socialist state. The war showed most convincingly that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism. It was a triumph for the new social and state structure engendered by the October revolution, for the socialist economy, for the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, for the moral-political unity of Soviet society, and for the inviolable friendship of the USSR's peoples.

The inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's struggle against fascist Germany was Lenin's Communist Party--the guiding and directing force of our society. It was the Communist Party's Central Committee that was the headquarters which skillfully exercised practical and strategic leadership of the hostilities, mobilized the country's economy, and united and directed the efforts of the front and rear towards routing the perfidious enemy.

And our peace-loving Leninist foreign policy secured victory in the war years. A great success for that policy was the creation of the mighty anti-Hitler coalition. The ruling circles of the United States, Britain and of a number of other countries, although they did not nurture any great sympathies toward the Soviet Union and socialism, nevertheless realized full well that without the Soviet Union they would not succeed in getting the better of the claimants to world domination. By the end of the war the antifascist alliance numbered more than 50 states.

However, the Soviet Union played the decisive role in the victory over fascism. It was our people who became the force against which German fascism was smashed on its path toward world domination. Many facts attest convincingly to this. Throughout the war, up to 75 percent of all the forces and means of the fascist bloc were on the Soviet-German front. It was there that the main forces of Hitler's Germany and of its satellites--607 divisions--were routed under the mighty blows of the Soviet Armed forces, whereas on the other fronts of World War II, the fascists lost 176 divisions.

The Soviet Armed Forces honorably fulfilled a great historic liberation mission and their internationalist duty. They completely or partially liberated the peoples of 12 countries of Europe and Asia from the aggressors. And no falsifiers will be able to refute these authentic historical facts.

The Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan was a victory for the socialist state's military organization and glorious armed forces. It was a victory for Soviet military science and military artistry, and for their superiority over the military science and military skill of the imperialist aggressors.

Our Army was also superior to the enemy in terms of its morale. History had never known such mass heroism as was displayed by the Soviet soldiers and officers in the bitter battles of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet servicemen stood before the whole world as an ideologically convinced patriot and as a staunch and skillful defender of the motherland. In his remarkable book "Malaya Zmelya," L.I. Brezhnev writes: "When now, a third of a century later, you recall what befell the fighters, commanders, and political workers or our Army, you sometimes cannot even believe that all this took place and that all this could have been endured. We did, however, endure it. We endured everything, came through everything, triumphed and routed the fascists."

During the postwar years, under the leadership of the Communist Party, our people not only healed the grave wounds inflicted by the war but also made great progress and build a developed socialist society. The imposing successes of the Soviet people are now legislatively enshrined in the new USSR Constitution. Inseparable from the growth of economic, scientific and technical potential, the prestige of our motherland in the international arena has risen. The international position of the USSR is now stronger than ever.

Through the efforts of the Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the Soviet Government, the peace program put forward by the 24th Party Congress and developed by the 25th Congress is being consistently implemented. Jointly with the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union consistently and persistently advocates the deepening of detente and the limitation and subsequently the ending of the arms race.

An outstanding contribution to the drawing up and implementation of the program for the continued struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples has been and is being made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his speeches in the Pacific Ocean fleet and at the 18th Komsomol Congress and in his interview with the weekly VORWAERTS he put forward new proposals and new initiatives from the Soviet Union aimed not only at arms limitation but also at the total cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth in the arms and armed forces of the states possessing a major military potential.

Aggressive circles in the West are operating in a different direction. The positive processes taking place in the world are not to their liking. They are continuing to galvanize the arms race, devising new types of weapons of mass destruction, building up military budgets and trying to revive an atmosphere of brinkmanship in international relations. New types and systems of weapons (cruise missiles, neutron weapons, Trident submarines and others) are being hastily developed. Work on the development of weapons based on new physical principles is being conducted intensively.

The military-industrial complex of the capitalist states, international Zionism, revanchists of every kind, and the forces of reaction are stubbornly opposing the improvement of the political atmosphere. O er the last 10 years alone the NATO countries have spent $1.3 trillion on military purposes. And the last 4 years, when talks on the mutual reduction of arms have been under way and when it would seem that real conditions had been created for supplementing political detente with military detente, account for half this expenditure.

The Chinese leaders' adventurist anti-Soviet policy presents a great danger. They are overtly joining forces now with the most shameless imperialist reaction and are following a course toward the intensification of the country's militarization.

The arms race in the West is being concealed by a hypocritical hullabaloo about the so-called Soviet threat. L.I. Brezhnev revealed the meaning of this propaganda campaign with a trenchant wit when answering questions put to him by the weekly VORWAERTS. He observed: "Speaking candidly, it seems to me that those who are now rehashing the far-fetched campaign in the West about the 'Soviet military threat' are in actual fact thinking about themselves. They do not want to reconcile themselves to the approximate balance that has come about in the correlation of the sides' military forces and they want to achieve superiority. And this is dangerous, for such an approach promotes a new unrestrained race in arms production and is fraught with military adventures. But these people must ultimately become aware of one thing: The Soviet Union has always found, and, rest assured, it will find the necessary answer to any military challenge."

The incessant military clashes arising first in one part of the world and then in another, provoked by reactionary circles, present a serious threat to the cause of peace. The situation in the Near East remains explosive. In the fact that the Near East problem remains unsolved and also in Israel's aggression against Lebanon lurks a threat that the local conflict might at any moment develop into an international one. Because of imperialism's continuing intrigues, the situation in the Horn of Africa cannot be deemed definitively settled.

In analyzing the international situation and especially the continuing arms race, special account should be taken of the fact that a tremendous quantity of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction has now been stockpiled in the world. An imperative need arises first of all to halt this process and then to save mankind completely from the possibilities of a world nuclear war being unleashed.

The experience of history, and in particular, the experience of creating the anti-Hitler coalition in the years of World War II, attests convincingly to the possibility for fruitful cooperation between countries with differing social systems when solving common and vitally important problems. And today, in the interests of most humane goal-saving mankind from the horrors of nuclear war--the governments of all countries can, and must display reason, pool their efforts, and overcome the existing difficulties on the path of strengthening peace, relaxing international tension, limiting strategic arms, and real disarmament.

While continuing the struggle for peace and international security we can at the same time see clearly that the threat of war has not been totally eliminated, and that forces exist in the world that are interested in the arms race and in whipping up an atmosphere of fear and hostility. Therefore, for the total elimination of the danger of war and for insuring international security, a long and difficult struggle still lies ahead which brooks no relaxation of vigilance or any complacency with respect to our class enemies. Taking this into account, our party and government are forced to do everything necessary to insure that our Soviet state's defense capability is strong and reliable.

While solving the tasks of building communism, the CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps its attention focused on questions of strengthening the country's defense capability. Thanks to the concern of the Party, Government and all the Soviet people, our Army and Navy have at their disposal the most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment and everything necessary in order, as the USSR Constitution states, "to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to be in a state of constant combat readiness insuring an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

In comparison with the period of the Great Patriotic War, the qualitative condition and potential of all branches of the Armed Forces have increased beyond measure. We have created new generations of various types of missiles, and the pool of military aircraft, tanks, artillery, ships and submarines has been practically renewed. Antiaircraft missile weapons and radar, and control and communications facilities have undergone qualitative changes. The Soviet servicemen express profound feelings of gratitude to our scientists, designers, engineers and workers, to all these who, by their labor, are creating this sophisticated combat equipment and these weapons.

The modern achievements in the arms sphere are compelling us to take a new approach to assessing the danger of war and especially the start of a war. Whereas in the past it was considered that, as a rule, an aggressor was more prepared to war and, because of this, had definite advantages, under contemporary conditions he might not have these advantages. The existence of strategic arms and their state of combat readiness make it possible to give any aggressor an immediate and crushing answer. And the advocates of war can no longer fail to take this, and also the general change in the correlation of forces in the world, into account.

The main creator and vector of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces is the personnel. Our Army has at its disposal comprehensively trained and experienced military cadres. More than 80 percent of our Army and Navy personnel now have higher or secondary education. More than 90 percent of the servicemen are communists or Komsomol members.

The thoughts and feelings of all Soviet servicemen and their readiness to fulfill the tasks set before them were clearly expressed in the greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers from Soviet Army and Navy personnel, which was adopted at the ceremonial session in the Kremlin on 22 February this year.

The inexhaustible source of the might of our armed forces is their inseparable unity with the people. As full and equal citizens of the great Soviet power, Soviet servicemen actively participate in the country's political, social and economic life. In turn, military service acts as an important element in the process of shaping the Soviet man and is a remarkable school of civic spirit, a school for the physical and spiritual tempering of young people and for preparing them for the defense of the motherland and for creative labor.

The winter training period has now come to an end. The majority of formations, units, ships and subunits of all the branches of the Armed Forces, fulfilling the socialist pledges they have adopted, have achieved high results in combat and political training. The skill of the personnel in the use of combat means for waging battle on the ground, in the air and at sea under the most difficult conditions against a strong and technically equipped adversary has increased.

The tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is of exceptionally important significance for the fulfillment of the plans for the development of the national economy defined by the 25th CPSU Congress, for the defense of the state interests of our motherland, and for strengthening the defense capability of the country, met with a profound response and unanimous approval on the part of the Armed Forces personnel.

The Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling their duty for the defense of socialism, peace, and the security of the peoples shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. During joint combat training the military skill of the allied armies' servicemen is improved and the inviolable friendship of the brothers-in-arms, which was engendered in the battles against the common enemy and is a reliable guarantee for the defense of the gains of socialism, is strengthening and developing.

The servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, in celebrating, like all our people, the day of victory, are demonstrating their boundless devotion to the cause of the October revolution and their loyalty to the ideals of communism. They hold infinitely dear the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and Soviet people and the feats of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Armed Forces are reliably protecting the peaceful creative labor, happiness and peace of the working people of our country and the historical gains of socialism and peace.

Gorshkov in MEDELYA

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[Article by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy: "The Light of a Great Feat"]

[Text] The many centuries of human history know of no achievements comparable with the feat of the Soviet people in the years of the Great Patriotic War in terms of the scope of the events and great scale of the heroic deeds; in terms of the dynamism with which they developed; in terms of the consequences they caused in the life of the peoples of the world.

It meant 1,418 days and nights of most extreme and intense application of all the physical and mental strength of the country and of the broadest masses, cemented by the will of the Communist Party. For almost 4 years, there was an uncompromising single struggle with the strongest army of the capitalist world, against which not one of the armies of the European countries could hold out. The war meant thousands and thousands of kilometers of fiery roads on the front, where each step was awash with blood; tens of thousands of miles sailed by the Navy's ships, assailed by strikes from the sea and air; day after day of selfless labor in plants, factories, fields, scientific laboratories, design bureaus and in the sphere of science, culture and art.

The war imposed on the Soviet Union by German fascism was the biggest armed action taken by the shock forces of world imperialism and one of the gravest ordeals ever endured by our motherland. In this fight, the destiny of the world's first socialist state, of world civilization and of progress and democracy was decided.

The Soviet people and their valiant armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party, passing through the grimmest ordeals, inflicted a crushing defeat on Hitler's Germany and its allies in the aggression, defended the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland, and brilliantly fulfilled their great liberation mission and their internationalist duty. Our country was the main force which reliably blocked German fascism's path to world domination. Soviet people bore the brunt of the war and played a decisive role in routing Hitler's Germany and then militarist Japan.

"During the 20th century, our country has twice stood at the source of the greatest changes in the complexion of the world," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed when addressing the ceremonial session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the victory. "That was the case in 1917, when the victory of the October revolution heralded mankind's embarkation on a new historical epoch. And it was the case in 1945 when the routing of fascism, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role, generated a mighty wave of sociopolitical changes which swept the world and led to the strengthening of the forces of peace throughout the world."

The Soviet people paid a high price to achieve this victory, and 20 million of our fellow countrymen fell in the struggle against the enemy for the sake of the freedom of our fatherland. Some 1,710 cities were destroyed by the fascists, thousands of villages were burned to the ground and thousands of plants, factories, and industrial enterprises were ruined or obliterated.

The incredibly grave ordeals which befell all the peoples of our country were overcome thanks to their boundless love for the motherland, devotion to the Communist Party and readiness to defend to the end the happy future of their people who were building communism. The battles and fighting near Moscow and at the walls of Leningrad, near Sevastopol, Odessa and Stalingrad, in Malaya Zemlya, the North Caucasus, and in Belorussia, and the heroic feats by Soviet warriors in Poland and Czechoslovakia, in Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and also on the territory of fascist Germany have gone down in history for all time as vivid examples of foundless heroism and valor, devotion to the motherland and the staunchness and heroism of the Soviet people.

The heroic feat of the Soviet people showed once again to the whole world that no force on earth can vanquish a people liberated from the oppression of capital and no force can crush the social system created by that people and which they hold dear--socialism.

The main and decisive source of the worldwide-historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was the leadership of the Communist Party. Through its all-embracing activity the Communist Party convincingly confirmed Lenin's proposition that, in an era of military ordeals, "a fighting party is the ideal of the proletariat's party." The CPSU concentrated its best forces in the Army and Navy and directed the efforts of all state and economic organs, public organizations and creative unions toward the fulfillment of the single demand "everything for the front, everything for victory!"

The unbending fighters of Lenin's Party were the vanguard cementing and inspiring force at the front and in the rear. The communist servicemen who fought against the enemy were the buttress of the commanders and political workers in solving combat tasks and in conducting constant, multi-faceted party-political work. By their ardent words of appeal and by their personal examples of heroism and skill, the communists swept their combat comrades along to rout the enemy and to carry out feats for the sake of victory. The war confirmed again and again that the party and people are united and that there is no force capable of shaking this unity.

Having healed the grim wounds inflicted by the war, our country reached new heights in its development along the path toward communism and secured very important frontiers in the economic competition with capitalism, the development of science and culture and the enhancement of the working people's well-being. Our country's international prestige has increased and its links with many countries of various continents have strengthened.

But the further these successes proceed, the more they evoke the hatred of belligerent circles of imperialism which are striving with all their strength to halt the building of communism in our country, to weaken the socialist camp, and to undermine the authority of the Soviet Union in the international arena.

This has confronted our country with the need to constantly strengthen its defense capability and to take into account all aspects of imperialism's military preparations and the twists in the arms race spiral which have followed one after the other.

Through the will of our Communist Party, the strategic missile forces were created, the Air Force and the country's Air Defense Forces were provided with the latest combat equipment, and a modern ocean fleet was built. All this made it possible to raise the defense capability of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist community to the level of modern requirements.

Illuminated by the light of Lenin's ideas, and confident of their own strength, the Soviet people are working actively on the peaceful labor front, putting into practice the will of the party and the historic decisions of its 25th Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The most cherished aspirations and thoughts of the Soviet people are reflected by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words which rang out with tremendous emotional force and persuasiveness in his book "Malaya Zemlya": "There Must Never Be Another War!"

But it is no secret to anyone that to the west and to the east of our borders there are forces which have an interest in the arms race, and in whipping up an atmosphere of fear and hostility. In the chase after the spectral myth of world domination and in the senseless desire to revise the results of historical battles in favor of capitalism and to halt by force of arms the all-conquering onward march of socialism on earth, belligerent circles of imperialism are continuing their energetic preparation for a new war. [paragraph continues]

They are continuously renewing their arsenals of weapons, they are stockpiling missiles and nuclear ammunition, and they are creating more and more new means of annihilating mankind. Having transformed the territories of countries belonging to aggressive military blocs into bridgeheads and missile launching areas, the belligerent circles of imperialism are paying increasingly great attention to building up ocean- and sea-going systems of armaments which already concentrate within themselves more than 70 percent of the entire strategic potential of the NATO countries. New nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines carrying ICBMs, new aircraft, a family of strategic cruise missiles, the neutron bomb, and much else--this is far from a complete list of the devastating means of warfare which are now being created in addition to those already deployed at airfields, on launchpads and on the oceans.

Numerous propaganda media which tirelessly harp on the imagined military danger allegedly emanating from the Soviet Union and the friendly countries of the socialist camp serve to fuel the military threat and to spur on the arms race. All these propaganda media are focusing their efforts primarily on those components of the defense capability of our country which are capable of resolutely nipping in the bud an enemy attack. It was sufficient for the Soviet Union to create the motherland's missile shield in the form of our strategic missile forces and to equip the country's Air Defense Forces with effective means for repulsing airborne attack for all Western propaganda to set up a hue and cry about the creation in our country of weapons exceeding its defense requirements.

The propaganda against our Navy is not distinguished by originality. As soon as our Navy emerged on the broad expanses of the oceans and showed its ability to reliably defend the sea borders of our motherland and insure its state interests at sea, a powerful propaganda machine was set in motion to convince the ordinary citizens of Western countries of the actually nonexistent aggressive intentions of the Soviet Navy and to prove the peace-loving actions of the U.S. Navy and of other navies of the Western countries.

Matters are reaching the point where attempts are being made to teach us how many ships and of what kind the Soviet Armed Forces need and where and how they must sail. In this chorus of unscrupulous "teachers," voices are frequently heard saying that our country, which is a major sea power, does not need a Navy at all.

Summing up the results of the tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers stressed once again: "The Soviet Union's actions in the defense sphere are aimed at defending ourselves and our socialist friends and making ourselves and our socialist friends invulnerable to possible aggression wherever this aggression may originate. The policy from a position of strength is profoundly alien to the Soviet Union. It does not threaten any of its neighbors, near or distant, and it seeks to develop neighborly relations among states."

Soviet sailors, like all servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, are proud that our ships have never once put to sea for aggressive purposes. Making its long tours and ocean voyages, and fulfilling in an exemplary manner its responsible tasks in the matter of the country's defense, our Navy has acted and does act as an important factor for preserving peace on earth and strengthening the Soviet Union's links with the peoples of many countries and continents. [paragraph continues]

Tirelessly carrying out its combat watch so as to defend the inviolability of our motherland's sea borders, the Soviet Navy is always ready together with all the branches of the armed forces to repulse an attack against our country or against friendly states of the socialist community by an aggressor.

The entire personnel of our fleets--as the Pacific Ocean sailors reported clearly to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who visited the Red Banner Pacific Fleet on 7 April this year--is persistently putting into practice the requirements of the USSR Constitution to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to be in a state of constant readiness which will guarantee the immediate rebuffing of any aggressor.

The Soviet sailors, like all the servicemen of our armed forces, are enraptured and inspired to new military feats by the Communist Parties' and Soviet Government's high assessment of the results they achieved in combat training.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to a number of military units of various branches of the armed forces which protect the eastern border of our motherland, his participation in the studies which were held and familiarization with their achievements in combat training and in improving combat readiness, and with the daily life and mood of their personnel, are an outstanding event in the life of the Army and Navy. His instructions and wishes were received by the personnel of all branches of the armed forces as a program for future action and as a new manifestation of the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government for the strengthening of the country's military and naval might and of the impregnability of its sacred borders.

The servicemen of all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, closely rallied around their dear Communist Party, are greeting the glorious Victory Day with great successes in combat and political training. In units and subunits, and on the Navy's ships, socialist competition has been mounted on a large scale for enhancing combat readiness and for the better use of modern weapons and equipment.

The light of the great feat and the memory of those who fell in the last war oblige the servicemen of the Army and Navy to strengthen the country's defense capability with redoubled energy and always to keep their powder dry. And they are all fulfilling this responsible task with honor.

1978 MILITARY SPENDING 'ONLY UNCHANGED ITEM' IN BUDGET

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[Text] This year, military spending has remained the only unchanged item of the national budget, while investments in the economic and social spheres have increased. There have been three cuts on defense spending since the early 1970's, and it now stands at a little more than R17 billion, while budgetary appropriations for the development of industry and agriculture are more than 10 times greater. The present budget was drawn up at a time when the country was discussing its new Constitution. The Constitution was adopted last fall. It declared that the most important objective of national foreign policy is to strengthen peace while the main task on the domestic scene is to raise living standards.

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